The Irish Times.

VOL. I. No. 21. UNSTAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £1 10 0 A YEA; SINGLE COPY, 0 1} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4}

Public Notices.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES!

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Is Now Open
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on Easter Monday.
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London, illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the
INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
Closed Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 16th 17th, 18th, and 19th, during the occupation of Room by Bazaar. Will
RE-OPEN ON FRIDAY, 20TH.
Grand Illustrated Exhibitions each day at Two o'clock. Doors open each evening at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
OPEN AT KINGSTOWN
For four nights only, Monday 16th, Tuesday 17th, Wednesday 18th, and Thursday 19th Instant.
Grand Illuminated Day Exhibition at Kingstown, Tuesday and Thursday at Two o'clock. An Exhibition on Thursday at Six o'clock, for juveniles. Doors open each evening at half-past seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.
M. Gompertz also begs the Public particularly to notice that no Exhibition is his unless the name M. Gompertz, and from St. James's Hall, London, is printed large at the top of the Bills.

Every EVENING at EIGHT.
REMEMBER THIS DAY!
HAMBUJER UP STAIRS, NOT BELOW!
ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, ENTRANCE, CAVENDISH-ROW.
M. HAMBUJER,
THE ROYAL WIZARD.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC,
On MONDAY, 16TH MAY,
Under the patronage of Col. MAULEVERER, C.B., and the Officers of the 30th Regiment.
The Band of the Regiment will attend, and perform their admired Selection from "Il Trovatore."
A DAY PERFORMANCE on THIS DAY (Saturday) at TWO o'clock.
Mons. Hambujer has also the pleasure to announce that he has succeeded in engaging
MADAME SALUINANI,
the Novel Pianist, who will give Selections from Popular Composers on the Pianoforte.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performance to commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at 10 and 4.
Prices—Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Children and Schools, Half price.
W. HARRIS, Secretary.
Tickets and Places for Stalls and Reserved Seats may be secured at Bussell's Warehouse, 37, Westmoreland-street, and at the Rotundo.
For particulars see Programmes.

ROTUNDO.
(First Entrance in Cavendish-row.)
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PROFESSOR ALFRED INGLIS,
Founder of the New and High School of Magic,
Begs to announce that his ter a at the Music Hall having expired, he will, by particular desire, appear at
THE ROTUNDO,
In his Royal Entertainment of
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL MAGIC,
VENTRILOQUISM, &c.,
On THIS EVENING, May 12th, and Every Evening during the Week.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; First-class Seats, 2s.; Second ditto, 1s. Juveniles, Half-price.
Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Marcus Moses, Mr. Bussell, and Mr. Shade, Westmoreland-street; of Mr. Mackintosh, Rutland-square, and at the Rotundo.
Third Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY Next, May 14th at Half-past TWO.

MUSIC HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
In consequence of the immense success of the COLOURED OPERA TROUPE,
they will return to Dublin for One Week only, commencing on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and in addition will give Three Grand Morning Performances, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, May 17th, 19th, and 21st, commencing at Two o'clock.
Admission—Front Boxes, 3s.; Side Boxes, 2s.; Body of the Hall, 1s.
Tickets, Programmes, and Books of the Words to be had at BUSSELL'S, 7, Westmorland-street, where places may be secured.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT-ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the Last Grand Concert of the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at Eight o'clock, and that there will be a Ballot on the Wednesday previous.
By order, HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 7th May.

WESTMEATH CLUB RACES.
These Races will come off over the Newbrook Course, within one mile of Mullingar, on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st of May 1859.
STEWARDS.
Colonel F. S. Greville, M.P. | John Ennis, Esq., M.P.
Sir R. Levinge, Bart., M.P. | Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.
Wm. P. Urquhart, Esq., M.P. | Captain Connolly.
Francis Costello, Esq., (Hibernian Bank.) Treasurer.
R. J. Hunter, Esq., Judge.
Mr. James Murray, Secretary, Nullingar.
Mr. Patrick Costello, Clerk of the Course.
FIRST DAY, MONDAY, MAY 30.
The Westmeath Handicap Stakes.
Of 5 Sovs each, 3 forfeit, in case of acceptance, with 50 sovs. added by the Subscribers to the Race Fund. Horses to be named and entered with the Secretary of the Race at Mullingar up to 12 o'clock on Friday, the 20th of May. Weights to be declared by the Stewards of the Club, and published at Dycer's Horse Repository, Dublin, and Nugent's Repository, Mullingar, on the 23rd. Acceptances and half forfeit to be paid to the Secretary, at Nugent's Repository, Mullingar, on Thursday, 26th. Any winner of a Steeple-chase Plate or Stakes, amounting to 50 sovs, after the declaration of the weights, to carry 7lb. extra. If of two races of 50 sovs. or amounting to 100 sovs, 10 lb. extra. Second horse to save his stakes. Two mile heats, one sov. entrance and 5s. bookage.
SAME DAY,
The Midland Great Western Railway Weight-for-age Selling Stakes.
Of 3 sovs. each, half-forfeit, with 25 sovs. added by the Directors of the above Company for all horses (being the *bona fide* property of different owners) that have never won a Steeple-chase or Flat Race, value £40. 3 years old, 9st. 2lb.; 4 years old, 10st. 5lb.; 5 years old, 11st. 4lb.; 6 years old and aged, 12st. About one-and-a-half mile heats. The winner to be sold for £80. If entered to be sold for £60 allowed 7lb.; £50, 9st.; £40, 14lb.; £30, 21lb.; £20, 28lb. Horses that have started for any Steeplechase or Flat Race value £50, to carry 5lb. extra; if one worth £100, 10lb. extra. Second horse to save his stake. The winner to be sold by Auction immediately after the race, and any surplus over the sum entered for to go to the Race Fund. To close and name with the Secretary at Mullingar, on or before Wednesday, the 25th May. Entrance, one sovereign, and 5s. Bookage.
SAME DAY,
The Mullingar Selling Stakes
Of 2 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, 20 sovs. added by the inhabitants of Mullingar for all horses carrying 11st. 7lb. each. The winner to be sold for 80 sovs. If entered to be sold for 60 sovs. allowed 7lb.; 50 sovs., 12lb.; 40 sovs., 16lb.; 30 sovs., 21lb.; 20 sovs. 28lb. The winner to be put up to Auction immediately after the Race, and any surplus over the sum entered for to go to the Racing Fund. Second horse to save his stake. About one-and-a-half mile heats. Horses to be entered with the Secretary at Mullingar, on or before the 25th May. Any winner of £20 to carry 5lb. extra; twice or more 7lb. extra. Horses that have started and never won allowed 5lb. Entrance 1 sov., and 5s. bookage.
SECOND DAY, TUESDAY.
The Westmeath Handicap Stakes
Of 4 Sovs each, half forfeit, 40 Sovs. added by the Members for the County Westmeath. Horses to be named and entered with the Secretary at Nugent's Repository, Mullingar, before 9 o'clock, p.m., on Monday, the 30th May. Weights to be fixed by the Stewards same evening, and acceptances made and forfeit paid to the Secretary before 10 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, the 31st May. Second horse to save his stakes. Two-mile-heats. 1 Sov. Entrance and 5s. Bookage.
SAME DAY.
The Steward's Weight-for-age Selling Stakes
Of 2 Sovs. each, half forfeit, with 20 Sovs. added by the Stewards of the Race. 3 years old, 9st. 2lb.; 4 years old, 10st. 5lb.; 5 years old, 11st. 4lb.; 6 years old and aged, 12st. The winner to be sold for £80; if entered to be sold for £60 allowed 7lb.; £50, 9lb.; £40, 14lb.; £30, 21lb; £20, 28lb. All beaten horses allowed 4lb. Horses that have started for any Steeple-chase or Flat Race value £50, to carry 5lb. extra; if for one of £100, 10lb. extra. Second horse to save his stakes. One and a-half mile heats. The winner to be sold by Auction immediately after the race, and any surplus over the sum entered for to go to the Racing Fund. Entrance, at the post, 1 Sov., and 5s. Bookage.
SAME DAY (IF TIME PERMITS),
A Hack or Pony Race
Of 1 Sov. each, with 10 Sovs. added, to take place after the last Race. Horses to be the property of Farmers or Traders within the County Westmeath. One and a-half mile heats. The winner of this race to be sold for £20—any surplus to go to the Racing Fund. 5s. Entrance and 2s. 6d. Bookage.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
AGENTS:
Dublin... { F. V. M. Baynes, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. Dillon O'Connor, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk. R. J. Martin, Esq., 12, Lower Ormond-quay. William Stewart, Esq., Law Exchequer Office.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED, on the NORTH SIDE, a moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.
Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and taxes not to exceed £50 per annum. Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSES, LODGINGS, RESIDENCES, &c.
NAGLE AND SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS,
CHIEF OFFICES, 4, ANGLESEA-STREET, DUBLIN.
Set many Houses, Lodgings, &c., Weekly. They are the only Agents in this City who advertise such in the papers free of expense. Parties having Unoccupied Tenements should at once place them on the Office Books, where they will receive important assistance towards their Letting.
They can now Let a Board and Residence, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Rathmines-road; Ditto, Lower Dominick-street; Ditto, York-street; Furnished Apartments, Triton Ville-avenue, Sandymount; Ditto, York-street; Ditto, Mountpleasant-avenue, Ranelagh; Ditto, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Summer-hill; Ditto, Kingstown; Furnished House, fit for reception of a respectable Family, Harcourt-street; Ditto, Kingstown; Ditto, Booterstown.
NAGLE AND SON
Negociate LOANS and ADVANCE MONEY on Personal or other Security, and
CONDUCT AUCTIONS
In all parts of Ireland.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE. Address J. T., IRISH TIMES Office.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior Stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Classes now forming for Equestrian Instructions are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S.—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given. ☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.
CHARLES DYCER, Salesmaster.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, a handsome and exceedingly showy HORSE, five years old, and 15-1 hands high; has been driven in both double and single harness, and is a good saddle horse. Every engagement given. Will be exchanged for a horse 16-3 hands high, of equal value, or sold.
Apply to the Coachman, 15, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

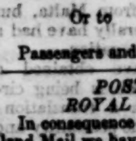
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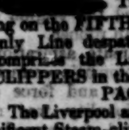
America (New York), Gottenburgh One p.m., April 15.
UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
Mr. MATTHEW COLLINS, B.A., Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Bishop Law's Mathematical Prizeman, T.C.D., author of Mathematical Tracts and other scientific works, receives pupils preparing for any of the Examinations above mentioned.
Some hundreds of his pupils, to whom he can refer, have obtained the highest University Honors, Army Commissions, and situations in various departments of the Civil Service, such as the Customs, the Constabulary, the Banks, &c., and some of them, direct from his instruction, have also obtained Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.
Mr. COLLINS also obtained the first Science Sizarship, the Lloyd Exhibition, and eight first of the first honors in T.C.D., without the help of College Grinders (for he is self-taught); this almost unprecedented University career accounts for the invariable success of his pupils, and for the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding superior instruction anywhere.
Residence at 21 EDEN-QUAY.
N.B.—A Cheap Evening Class is now opened from Seven till Nine, where Arithmetic, Grammar, Book-keeping, Logic, Navigation, Mensuration, Mathematics, Physics, &c., are taught. Mr. Joseph Harcourt obtained a high First Honor in Science (the third) at the last Junior Freshman Examination in Trinity College Dublin, by having the benefit of Mr. Collins's instruction for some days before that Examination.

"HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, is still retaining its high character." 'United Service Gazette.'
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal of the College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

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"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF CLIPPER PACKETS
FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For For Freight and Passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO.,
Regent-road, Liverpool;
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
ROYAL CHARTER FOR MELBOURNE.
In consequence of the Non-arrival of the Australian Overland Mail we have POSTPONED the Sailing of the Steam Clipper ROYAL CHARTER until SATURDAY, 21st MAY.

AUSTRALIA—STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS. PASSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UPWARDS.
The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month, is the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprises the LARGEST, FINEST, and most celebrated CLIPPERS in the World.
PACKET OF THE 21st MAY.
The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper
ROYAL CHARTER,
2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clip has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage	...	59 days.
Second "	...	64 "
Third "	...	62 "
Fourth "	...	63 "
Fifth "	...	64 "

and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co., or JAMES BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 18th June.


EDWARD HAMERTON,
AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN
SHIPPING AGENT,
19, EDEN-QUAY.
Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.

Publications.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor CHARLES A. CAMERON.
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.
The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture, and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.
Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various sciences which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly *resumé* of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.
Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.
The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."
Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.
An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the Review Office immediately before publication.
Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.
As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.
Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—

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Yearly	... ...	1	0	0
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Quarterly	... ...	0	5	6

All Moneys to be made payable to JOHN O'TOOLE, for the Proprietors.
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7 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.
G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headaches, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.
B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
*** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

SPORTSMEN, look well to your HORSES and DOGS. No Animal can be got into condition and fit for work if he has Worms.
ERSON'S WORMS and CONDITION POWDERS are pronounced by hundreds of Sportsmen to be the only safe and effectual remedy in use.
In Boxes, 1s. 6d. each; post free, 2s.
Sold everywhere.
And by WM. LEDGER ERSON, Chemist,
39, HENRY STREET, Dublin.
N.B. References by special permission to well known aristocratic Sportsmen.

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY.
WM. LEDGER ERSON respectfully invites attention to his PRESENT STOCK OF
PARKER'S COD LIVER OIL,
CELEBRATED FOR
PURITY, MEDICINAL PROPERTIES, AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.
Quarts, 3s.; Pints, 1s. 6d.; Half-pints, 10d.
WM. LEDGER ERSON, entering on his eighth year in business, begs to return his warmest acknowledgments to the Medical Profession for the very liberal support so generously extended to his Establishment, where his system of retailing PURE DRUGS at a *moderate price* has proved eminently successful.
Aided by an efficient staff of Pharmaceutical Chemists, he also begs to intimate that PHARMACY in all its branches (except that of Compounding Practitioners' Prescriptions) and preparations requiring a knowledge of Chemistry and skill in Manipulation, are carefully conducted in his Establishment.
All PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made strictly according to the Pharmacopœia of the College. All Medicines and Chemical Compounds of the Materia Medical strictly pure.
WM. LEDGER ERSON,
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KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

Cards.

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6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to continue, consistent with strict integrity and honest, plain dealings with the Public.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

COURT OF CHANCERY AND LANDED ESTATES COURT.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, C.E.
Late Superintendent of the Ordnance Map Agency,
Henrietta-street, Dublin,
Respectfully solicits a continuance of the orders of Solicitors, who have hitherto favoured him with the execution of Surveys, Rentals, Maps, Plottings for Sale, &c.
HENRIETTA-STREET AND DUNDRUM, DUBLIN.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER,
1, *MERRION ROW,*
(Nearly opposite Ely-place).
A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decoration,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

TURKISH BATHS.

		£	s.	d.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	6	0	0
Ladies' ditto	...	5	0	0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

TO SADDLERS, &c.
J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT,
123, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

Miscellaneous.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET.*
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

YOUR CREST ENGRAVED for Five Shillings, and any quantity of Note Paper and Envelopes Stamped, free of charge, by
AUSTIN WORN,
Die Sinker and General Engraver,
4, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Sole Agent in Ireland for the Patent Silver-faced Letters, and Bengal Betel-Nut Ink, warranted permanent on Jean.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE,
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.
BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton and Royal Dublin Society.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

SHOWER BATHS, HIP BATHS, SPONGE BATHS, MALVERN BATHS, RECLINING BATHS,
And every other description of Baths.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S
Stock of the above is very extensive, and the prices are very moderate.
In Toilet Ware, Trays, and every variety of Japanned Goods, their assortment is complete.
J. E. and Co. particularly desire to call attention to their
TABLE CUTLERY,
which is of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices.
Their assortment of Electro-Plate, in Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Salvers, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., comprises the most beautiful designs and best workmanship that can be procured. The material is quite equal to Silver in appearance and scarcely inferior in durability, and the price is less by one-half.
Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Grates, Fenders, Lamps,
Brass and Iron Bedsteads with Hair Mattresses complete,
Patent Vertical Mangles, &c.,
In great variety, and very moderate in price.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes, Boxes, &c.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the
OFFICE, 36, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

THE GRAFTON-STREET
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
88, GRAFTON-STREET.
PORTRAITS,
In the highest style of Art, are executed in every variety
BY BLUNT AND WYSE.
The Proprietors of this Establishment, having engaged Professional Artists of first-rate talent, offer to the Public, for the first time in Dublin, PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and other Works of *higher class, greater finish, and more moderate charges* than any other house.
Messrs. BLUNT and WYSE call attention to an entirely NEW FEATURE in their Establishment, as well, indeed, as in Photography itself, viz., the addition of extensive Premises, attached to their Portrait Gallery, of the most complete character, adapted to the purpose of taking
EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITURE;
the Portraits of Horses, Dogs, Cattle, Stock, or other animals.
This department is under the direction of Mr. BLUNT, who, during a period of thirty-five years, has held the appointment of Artist and Draughtsman to the Royal Agricultural Society.
N.B.—One hundred first-class Portraits, of Prize and other animals, taken during the recent Cattle Show at the Royal Society's House, are just completed.
BLUNT AND WYSE,
No. 88, GRAFTON-STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD NEW OR SECOND-HAND GOLD OR SILVER WATCH GO TO
JAMES MAYFIELD,
If you want to have your Watch properly Repaired
GO TO JAMES MAYFIELD,
who is a practical Working Watch Manufacturer for the last Twenty years.
J. M. begs to call attention to his very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every Description, both New and Second Hand, which he offers at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere.
Please observe,
☞ 30 and 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
P.S.—Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches, and Plate purchased or taken in Exchange.

TURKISH BATHS.

		£	s.	d.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	6	0	0
Ladies' ditto		5	0	0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

JUDE'S ROYAL HOTEL,
GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
This Establishment is furnished in a style of elegance and comfort becoming the high character of its distinguished Patrons, so that no disappointment is likely to occur to parties desirous of sojourning at this favoured Hotel.
The greatest civility and attention, combined with punctuality in the execution of all commands, are impressed upon the attendants. Also, being in the immediate vicinity of the Banks and other public offices, it is convenient for parties on pleasure, or commercial gentlemen; and is conducted on principles combining domestic comfort with economy.
Attached to the above Hotel is an elegant Hall for
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Proprietor begs to call the attention of travellers, and strangers generally, visiting Dublin, to the very superior manner in which it is conducted; and can confidently assert that, with regard to *size, first-rate talent, and moderate charges,* it cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Great Britain.
BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
PROPRIETOR, MR. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in IRELAND; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

IRISH GRAPES.
NEW POTATOES.
CUCUMBERS.
ASPARAGUS.
BOUQUETS, &c. &c.
KIBBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO PURCHASERS OF WINE, &c., &c.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	...	28s. per dozen.
Very superior Pale or Golden do.	...	30s. to 34s. "
First class do. Pale, Gold, or Brown		36s. to 42s. "
Old Port, fresh bottled	...	32s. to 34s. "
Very fine Old do. (rich or dry)	...	36s. to 38s. "
First class do.		40s. "

Champagnes, Clarets, and all other Wines of the first brands at equally moderate prices. South African Port and Sherries, of the most approved Shippers, from 20s. to 24s.
Fawcett and Co.'s best Old Irish Whiskey ... 16s. per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
F. and Co.'s fine Old Mallow do. ... ... 14s. "
(Particularly recommended for Family use.)
Excellent do. ... ... 12s. "
The finest French Brandies, Rums, Hollands, Old Tom, &c.
Purchasers of 4 dozen of Wine, and upwards, are allowed a Discount of 1s. per dozen; of five gallons of Spirits, 6d. per gallon.
FAWCETT AND COMPANY,
Direct Wine Importers,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER
Has just arrived a large consignment of
"FINE SOUCHONG TEA,"
which he is enabled to offer for sale
At 3s. 8d. per lb.
This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
On Packages of 10lbs. (each), One Penny per lb. discount

HORTICULTURE.
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
NURSERY SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY, PHIBSBOROUGH,
Respectfully solicits the inspection of Floricultural Amateurs to his choice Collection of
FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
Including Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Ornamental Plants, &c.
He begs to apprise the Officers of the Garrison of Dublin that his particular attention is directed to the supply of Hand Bouquets, Ornamental Plants for Balls, Suppers, &c.
W. R. thankfully acknowledges the consideration bestowed on his exertions, not only by the Horticultural Societies generally, of whom he has received a vast number of Prizes, but by the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY,
PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.
16th April, 1859.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bits, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices, for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodwin)
24, DAWSON-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin.
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS;
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

PAINTS READY MIXED FOR USE.
MIXED PAINTS,
Warranted to Dry in Four Hours,
Prepared and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD,
DRUGGIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)
W. E. begs to draw the attention of his Friends in the town and country to his beautiful BRIGHT PAINTS, mixed with Varnish; they dry very quickly with a fine Polish. To be had of any shade or colour.
Paint Brushes of all kinds, from the best Makers.

Dress.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED
BALBRIGGAN, AND
GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH & CO. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gauze, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.
They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.
N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.
SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR
16, DUKE STREET,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).
While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

BANKRUPT SALE.
TO BE SOLD OFF, Forty to Fifty per Cent. under Cost, on the Premises,
No. 12, NASSAU-STREET, in the city of Dublin,
On this and following days, till the entire is disposed of,
90 Dozens Gentlemen's Superior Made Shirts—a few Dozen for Dress;
Shirt, Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, &c.
About £100 worth Ladies' Under Clothing, in Day and Night Chemises, Drawers, Vests, &c.
☞ To be seen from Ten till Four o'clock each day.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner FREDERICK-STREET.)

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
35 AND 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
OUR TROWSERS cannot be surpassed in Style, Fit, and Gentlemanly Appearance.
OUR SPRING STOCK comprises the Newest Styles from leading Manufacturers, at prices from 12s. 6d. to 25s, per pair.
OUR TWEED SUITS are well worthy the attention of all who desire excellence of quality, combined with superior workmanship.
OUR READY-MADE Wareroom contains all the most fashionable Garments for the season.
WEBB, FISHER, AND CO. solicit inspection.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

LIVERIES.—The peculiar elegant cut of our Liveries cannot be excelled, being the same as worn by the Servants of the Elite of London. For style, fit, and finish they cannot be surpassed.

		£	s.
Footman's Suit	... ...	4	10
Groom's	... ...	4	16
Coachman's	... ...	4	18
Blue or Drab Devon Top Coat	...	4	4

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

TO ALL WHO WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES.
WEBB, FISHER, AND CO.
Manufacture all their Boots and Shoes of the very best Leather, imported from France and England.
WEBB, FISHER, AND CO.'S
Boots and Shoes have established a character for Excellence, which cannot be surpassed.
WEBB, FISHER, AND CO.
Keep so large a Stock, Ready Made, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, most can fit themselves, without the delay of measuring.
35, AND 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

REGISTERED TROUSERS.—We most respectfully invite the attention of all who appreciate First-class Goods to a Bale of Trousering just opened, consisting of every novelty in London, the most talented and successful in that Capital of Fashion.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

P. O'CRANNY,
BOOTMAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Begs to inform his Customers and the Public that his Stock will now be found replete with the latest
PARIS FASHIONS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOREIGN ORDERS supplied with promptitude.
73 AND 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Dress.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MRS. HAINE, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

In announcing the receipt of her PARIS FASHIONS for this Month in MILLINERY, TRIMMED CRINOLINES, TAPE, BELGIAN CHIP BONNETS, &c., begs to say that her Stock will be found to comprise some of the newest and most *récherche* Styles of the Season, and at Prices most moderate.

THE DRESS MAKING

is as hitherto personally superintended by Mrs. HAINE, and she trusts, from her great practical experience, combining moderate charges, punctuality, and giving

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

to receive a continuance of that kind patronage she has been so long favoured with.

☞ WAREROOMS, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MRS. CAMERON

Begs to announce her return from LONDON AND PARIS, and also the arrival of her NEW GOODS— MANTLES, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.

Mrs. C. calls particular attention to her *DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.*

98, GRAFTON-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPE.

I beg to direct attention to the "INVERNESS CAPE," a really useful and elegant Garment for the present Season, possessing advantages which are not to be found in many Overcoats now in use, allowing *perfect freedom to the arms*, and is peculiarly adapted for Riding and Driving.

CHEVIOT TWEED, TWO GUINEAS PER SUIT AND UPWARDS.

An order is *respectfully solicited.*

B. O'CONNOR, *MERCHANT TAILOR,* 13, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

I HAVE much pleasure in drawing the attention of my Customers and Purchasers of Clothing generally to the large varieties of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS (being the result of my purchases in some of the leading Woollen Markets), under the conviction that they are generally of a class that will give satisfaction to those who may favour me with orders, and thus insure a continuance of that extensive patronage and kindly feeling with which I have been so largely favoured.

I believe I may with equal confidence state that my Ready Made Stock is by far the largest in Dublin; second to none in the Kingdom in quality, make, and style, and comprises an assortment so large that few can visit my Establishment without being suited to their wishes.

The Selling Price marked on each Garment.

RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SPRING PREPARATIONS.

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Miscellaneous.

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TO THE MILITARY, NAVY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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SUPPLEMENT TO "THE IRISH TIMES,"

will be published on SATURDAY next, May 21st, and on every following Saturday.

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In Advertisements in manuscript the probable length and charge may be estimated by counting the number of words and allowing *nine* words to a line.

The guaranteed circulation of "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER" will be over Ten Thousand copies each publication.

Three or more consecutive insertions of an advertisement in the IRISH TIMES will entitle Advertisers to an Insertion *gratis* in

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and as the IRISH TIMES publishes both Morning and Evening Editions, they will thus secure their appearing before the Public Seven times in the week, with a total circulation of over Fifteen Thousand copies per week.

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10	per cent. on	5 insertions.
12½	"	on 10 "
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The circulation of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be confined to Dublin, but two thousand copies will be sent off every morning of publication to all the Clubs, Hotels, and Officers' Messes, &c. throughout Ireland, and two thousand more, being all that will be collected, will be transmitted to the country on Monday, to all the Boards of Guardians, principal Magistrates, Deputy Lieutenants, and others likely to benefit Advertisers, which with the large country circulation of THE IRISH TIMES, will give a more consecutive, extended, and efficient circulation than that of any other Paper published in Ireland.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	90¼	90	90⅛ ¼	89¾	90⅛	89⅞
Ditto Account	90⅜	89⅞ 90	90⅛	89⅞	89¾ ⅞	90⅛
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	90¼	89⅞ ¾	90¼ ⅛	89¾	89¾ ⅛	90¼
Ditto Account	90⅜	89⅞ ⅞	90⅛	89⅞	89¾	90⅛
Bank Stock	—	—	230½	—	—	—

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
Three Per Cent. Consols	90½ ¼
Ditto for New Account, 9th June	90½
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Dublin and Wicklow	4½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ...	49½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
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GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
West Indies, and Pacific. Spain	One p.m., May 16.
America (New York)	One p.m., May 17.
Canada by Canadian Packet ...	Six p.m., May 17.
New Zealand, Australia, and India (Bombay), via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Southampton	One p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Bermuda and Newfoundland	Six p.m., May 20.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., May 23.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., May 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Bombay), via Southampton, Spain	One p.m., May 26.
Newfoundland, (G.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
America (New York), (Ll.) ...	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York), ...	One p.m., May 31.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

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☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: SATURDAY, MAY 14.

WHATEVER may be the drawbacks incidental to the position of an Irish pauper, he enjoys at all events one grand prerogative over his tax-paying brethern. He is exempted from the risk of falling into that mistake, so common with us all, of postponing his eternal to his temporal concerns. He cannot, if he would, indulge in the notion that such mere secular trifles as food and raiment, as health and strength, as eye-sight and sanity, are worthy of a moment's consideration, in comparison with the aids and adminicles provided for his spiritual life. From this delusion, which too frequently operates on the minds even of his official guardians, the Irish pauper is effectually protected. He alone of all men is constrained to regard terrestrial things from the philosophic point of view, and to estimate all objects of desire according to their true relative importance. He is the ideal Sage of the Stoics, realized for the benefit of modern times. He is the sublime Christian we sometimes hear described from the pulpit. He is, as our French neighbours would say, at once the highest expression of philosophy and the last word of Christianity. What to him is hunger, cold, want of sleep, want of air, exile, blindness, scrofula, death itself. Has he not that which utterly transcends all earthly conveniences? Has he not secured for him, at least so far as Queen's Bench trials and lavish outlay of religious contributions can secure it, that summit of felicity, that *finis bonorum*, a just selection of workhouse chaplain and a happy immunity from doctrinal errors?

Two recent cases, in both of which paupers were the principal figures, exhibit in strong relief the interest which the most trumpery sectarian squabble can command in Ireland, and the apathy, on the other hand, with which we can endure the wholesale physical deterioration and destruction of our poor. One of these cases is, ot course, the investigation now proceeding in the Cork workhouse. The other is the judgment delivered last Wednesday by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Mary Moore *v.* the Protestant Orphan Society.

To the revelations which have been made respecting the state of things in the Cork Workhouse we wish to advert no further at present than to point out how completely they justify every tittle that we wrote some weeks ago concerning the injudicious treatment of the children in many Irish unions. The Moore case is one, however, on which we are anxious to offer a few comments on this occasion. The facts of the case were with difficulty ascertained, owing to the contradictory statements put forth in successive affidavits by Mrs. Moore, who is declared by Mr. Justice O'Brien to "have stated deliberate untruths." They turn out, however, ultimately to be these:—In the year 1852, one Moore, a Protestant, died, leaving after him a wife and two children. Immediately after his death she entered the union with her children, registering them and herself as Protestants. In the course of this year she applied to the Protestant Orphan Society to admit her son, John Edward, into their institution. Now, it is a strict rule of this society only to admit such orphans as have had both father and mother Protestants. So far from being a proselytizing body, the society avoid even the debatable ground of orphans descended of mixed marriages. In the present instance, however, the rule being to all appearance conformed to, and the necessary documents forthcoming, young Moore was admitted to the institution. This was in December, 1853. In June, 1856, the mother, now avowedly a Roman Catholic, applied by letter to the society, demanding back her son. The society refused to restore him, on the ground that she was unable to maintain him, and at a later stage of the proceedings, on the further ground that she was a person grossly unfit, from her want of veracity, to be trusted with the care and training of her son.

Mr. Justice Hayes and Chief Justice Lefroy pronounced against the mother's application, on the grounds that "by her deliberate and wilful falsehoods" in representing herself a Protestant, &c., "she had forfeited her right to the custody of her child." Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Perrin pronounced in favour of the application, on the ground that the mother's past misconduct in making false statements did not disentitle her to regain possession of her child. What was a singular feature in the case was that all four judges referred to the authority of the well-known case of Alicia Race as conclusive in favour of their conflicting views.

It must be acknowledged that if mendacity is a ground for refusing parents the custody of their children, a great many respectable heads of families must prepare at once to abdicate their domestic functions. Not many candidates have come through a contested election this week with fewer infractions of truth than poor Mrs. Moore. How many bishops declare at their consecration that they are moved to take the office by the most sublime considerations, while all the time they are reckoning up the good livings they can lay their hands on for their sons and sons-in-law. Yet the very last charge that one would bring against my Lord Bishop would be that he is a bad family man. The French Emperor himself is a model husband and father. Yet his career presents some serious instances of deviation from plain dealing. It can hardly be alleged that the temptations of politicians and bishops and emperors are greater than those that pressed on the starving widow. "She was in great distress" said Mr. Justice O'Brien, "when she made the application to the society." Her case was one of those "melancholy instances of persons, from pecuniary considerations denying the faith in which they believed and professing one which they did not believe." This was not the species of immorality which the law contemplated when it withdrew the custody of the child from its natural guardian. So thought Mr. Justice Perrin. So, we venture to say, will most reflecting people agree.

But Mr. Justice Hayes had a "further reason" for refusing the application. It was that "the religious principles of the child having been carefully attended to, it would be dangerous, at his age, to hand him over to a guardian who would bring him up in a different religion, the result of which might be to shake his faith, undermine his principles, and lead to infidelity or atheism." If this argument be good, it would lead to a singular result, viz., that any parent whose religious convictions may undergo a change, must not attempt to train up his partially educated children in his new faith, lest the change might lead to infidelity. It is very difficult to say what may lead to infidelity. An acquaintance, a book, a trip to Norway, the discovery of a single error in the whole system of beliefs, religious and secular, which we have hitherto held, anything however slight, remote or accidental may produce this or any other disastrous effect. Law would become a pretty hocus pocus of possibilities and random guesses if decisions were to be based on calculations such as these. Mr. Justice O'Brien took a safer view, to our humble judgment, when he said, "he looked on the placing of the child with the Society not in the light of an apprenticeship, but as giving the society a temporary right to guardianship, the mother reserving to herself a right to retake possession of the child whenever she wished to do so. He was of opinion that the court had no right to take the question of religion into their consideration."

That the child may be better off in the institution than he should be with his mother is very possible; and we are sure that it was the conviction that he is so that determined the Society to keep their hold of him. But the position which they have assumed is one antagonistic to natural rights and affections; and even though it may be legally defensible, it is one to be regretted as tending to identify the Society with bodies inspired by less elevated motives and less rational aims.

(From the Times of Yesterday.)

The great comet of 1858 did portend war, after all. A disciple of astrology might make something out of the fact that after a sudden and unexpected phenomenon in the heavens there did ensue as sudden and unexpected a phenomenon upon earth, and of that very character which traditions assigned to the sequence. True it is that the link of connexion would still have to be traced, but there are the two apparitions—the fiery visitor above and the scourge of nations below. One provokes almost as much speculation as the other. It is no common war that we are now contemplating. The storm has burst upon ancient battle-fields, and the armies arrayed against each other represent hereditary foes, but it is felt by every one that the conditions of this terrible strife are altogether new. It is the first great European war after near 50 years of peace and progress. It is conducted with new weapons, new armaments, and new appliances. Sovereigns are once more taking the field in person. The Emperor of the French is already on the scene of action, where he will find the King of Sardinia; and the Emperor of Austria is said to be on the eve of quitting Vienna for Italy. The combatants, though only three nations are engaged, are reconed, reserves included, at nearly 1,500,000 men; while steam—an agency unknown in former contests—renders all operations infinitely more practicable. We may well look with painful interest on the development of such beginnings, but as yet it really seems as if our modern discoveries would exert less effect on the progress of a war than might be naturally anticipated. We cannot at present reason very closely on the subject, for the campaign is still in its commencement, and, though the belligerents are anxiously endeavouring to enlist our political sympathies, they are inconsistently precluding us from all knowledge of events. Still, speaking broadly, it is evident that the difference between war in 1859 and war in 1799 is not quite so wide as the contrast between the two periods in all other respects might lead us to suppose.

Two great armies, animated by strong military spirit, and disposing of abundant resources, have been opposed to each other for nearly a fortnight in a country less than one hundred miles broad. A couple of marches might at any time have brought them face to face, but hitherto the result has been only patient and almost bloodless manœuvring. This result, too, has probably been a natural one, or, in other words, a necessary consequence of ascertained conditions. There are, of course, grounds for suspecting the Austrians of national tardiness; but it must be remembered that in precipitating the outbreak of actual war they at once accomplished the object of forcing their antagonists to open the campaign. They did not march upon the Sardinian capital,—possibly they never contemplated such an expedition; but they at least compelled the French to enter Sardinia without further preparation, and this, perhaps, was their design. But, after achieving this much by their abrupt advance, they have done little more. They have taken no advantage, that we can see, of their strong and well-appointed army, comprising all the energies and appliances which half a century of military progress has developed. Nothing, it was said, could exceed the ability of the Austrian Staff, or the professional training of the superior officers. Their cavalry and artillery were perfection itself; in their battalions of Tyrolese sharpshooters they had forestalled the tactics of modern riflemen, and they had a skilled pontoon corps, practised in all possible evolutions upon inland waters. Nevertheless, their demonstrations up to the present hour have certainly been neither forcible nor impressive. They may possibly be based upon excellent strategy; but if so, it is the strategy of old times. We have been told especially of cannonades and movements upon the Po; but the artillery produced no great effect, nor the pontoons either. One of the chief celebrities of the Austrian military school is said to be with the army, but we see no trace of any science in the operations recorded. They may be wisely designed, but novel they certainly are not.

It is plain, on the other side, that the French, though Europe gave them credit for four months of preparation, were by no means well prepared. Report places the numbers of French troops in Sardinia at 80,000—a large force, undoubtedly, but still not so considerable as might have been expected from a contiguous State commanding nearly half a million soldiers. France is actually conterminous with Sardinia; railroads can bring troops to the frontier from all quarters of the kingdom; while Genoa is only separated from Marseilles by 75 leagues of easy navigation. The Alps, however, have been as troublesome as of old, and if it had not been for the sea the Sardinians and their allies would still be greatly outnumbered. It is in steam transport, in fact, that we discern the chief novelty of the war. The Austrians at Trieste and the French at Toulon are performing wonders in the movement of troops; and from Venice and Genoa the disembarked battalions are again hurried by steam to the scene of hostilities. What the French may do with their light rifled ordnance, their Chasseurs, and their Algerine levies it would be premature to conjecture. We can only say at present, that though they entered Sardinia as soon as the Austrians, and for some days must have mustered there in nearly equal strength, they have as yet reserved themselves for some future blow. Nothing gives any singularity to this modern war except the extreme facility with which troops are moved. Taking the plains of Sardinia as the place of encounter, it would be perfectly possible to bring regiments from the extremity of Hungary on the one side, and the coasts of Normandy on the other, and produce them on the field of battle unexhausted by a single march. This is the more remarkable as we had no such example even in the Crimea, for there the Russians were painfully embarrassed by distance, while we ourselves saw all our efforts defeated for months by a few miles of impassable ground.

As yet, however, all this power of concentration has had little effect upon the aspect of the campaign. The Austrians manœuvre as cautiously as if they were cut off from their reinforcements, and the French are evidently desirous of collecting still more numerous forces before hazarding a blow. Perhaps, when they think the time arrived, they may astonish the world by some novelty in their tactics or operations; but we should not be surprised to find that the effects of military progress have been somewhat over-estimated, and that the great features of war must remain, at least for some time, much the same as before. It may be observed of the greatest discoveries that their operations are only tardily felt. Gunpowder changed the character of war, but it was fully five generations in doing so. Printing was an agency quite as revolutionary in works of peace, but years after years passed before its influence became practically experienced. The first books were as dear as manuscripts; until folios were succeeded by octavos reading was still difficult, and, in point of fact, we may say that the invention of types was never thoroughly applied before the production of newspapers. The history of gunpowder ought to make us still more cautious in our expectations from the modern science of projectiles. For at least a century cannon were useless except against fortified walls, and the first good train of field guns, indeed, that was ever seen in Europe was taken to an invasion of Italy by a sovereign of France. When Charles VIII. entered Rome nothing in his army struck the Romans so much as the lightness of his artillery and the rapidity with which it could be moved. More than 300 years have elapsed since that time, and yet another sovereign of France has now entered the same country with artillery supposed for the first time to have been really moveable.

However admirably a soldier may be armed and equipped, he must still be fed and paid. No improvement in his musket or bayonet will avail him against privation and exposure. The rains and inundations have proved as embarrassing to the Austrians now as they would have been a century ago; indeed, we have learned from our own experience that a modern campaign may be at least as destructive as any which occurred before steam or electricity had been pressed into the service of man. Forced marches, dripping bivouacs, bad food, and crowded hospitals,—these are the fatal agencies of war. Bullets will probably count for more than they used to do, but they formerly counted for so little that there is a large margin for excess without much encroachment upon other sources of mortality. Fifty years ago both Austrians and French would have lost a large per centage of troops on the march before they could have brought them into the field. These losses they have now been saved, for even the railway accident at Verona represents but a fraction of the casualties which would have been experienced in a hurried march from Vienna to Milan. When, however, the field is once reached, old agencies resume their sway, and war is again found to turn upon endurance and fortune. We have yet to learn the full effects of modern gunnery, which, sooner or later, must necessarily be most important; but we have already seen that a war can be commenced in a narrow field, and under every condition likely to precipitate decisive action, without being more strange or eventful in the present day than it would have been in the days of our forefathers.

(From the Daily News of Yesterday.)

The result of the Irish elections is upon the whole very much what was generally anticipated. The Ministerialists have gained more than they have lost. The ultra-Catholic party remain nearly as they were; and the Liberals are rather fewer in the new House of Commons, as far as Ireland is concerned, than they were in that which was recently dissolved.

The arbitrary division of members on either side of the Channel into Conservatives and Liberals is obviously calculated only to mislead. The dissolution took place avowedly on party grounds. According to Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords, he advised the Queen to appeal to the constituencies for a Parliament in which there should be a sufficient preponderance of opinion to give either his or some other party greater power, to carry on the administration, than any party could fairly claim to possess. The adequacy of such a reason for dissolving in the midst of the session, and on the eve of a war, is a matter on which public opinion has already been expressed. But adequate, or inadequate, this was the reason assigned, and no doubt the true one, for the general election, the final scenes of which are now drawing to a close. If, then, we are to estimate correctly the actual result of the experiment thus tried, we must bear in mind how much the present Government was beaten in the old House of Commons, and endeavour to see to what extent the elements of defeat have been transmuted into those of future success. To marshal the six hundred and fifty-four gentlemen who will have been by this day week duly returned to serve as knights of the shire or burgesses at Westminster into two hostile camps denominated Tories and Reformers, or Conservatives and Liberals, is practically of no avail, inasmuch as it tells us nothing of the probabilities of the Parliamentary campaign about to commence on the 31st inst. That campaign will be fought, as so many have been fought before it, for party ascendancy and party power. We are neither complaining of the fact nor deprecating it. We know it to be inevitable as an incident of constitutional government; and that it is mere hypocrisy or empiricism to pretend to disbelieve in its certainty. But such being the case, is it not more to the purpose to inquire what Lord Derby's real force is likely to prove in the newly-elected representation, and what are the forces that upon any one given point we may count upon seeing arrayed against him—than to go on reiterating the comparatively irrelevant distinctions which, as everybody knows, cannot possibly decide who are to be our rulers? Limiting our view then, for the moment, to the out-going and the in-coming representatives of the sister kingdom, let us see how the matter stands.

In the memorable division on Lord John Russell's motion which caused the defeat of the Ministerial Reform Bill, fifty-six Irish members voted with Government, nine were absent, and the remaining forty voted in opposition. Three of the fifty-six alluded to have been displaced by men who are not likely to pursue a similar course; but against these must be set an equal number of those who supported the amendment, and whose places are now occupied by determined Derbyites. So far the loss and gain seem about the same. But in the neutral ground above referred to the Ministerialists have made more way. Lord Francis Conyngham is ostensibly a Whig; Mr. Nicholas Power and Mr. Kirk are understood to be that and something more. They abstained from voting on the occasion referred to; and in their stead we have now three thorough-going Tories in the persons of Colonel Vandeleur, the Hon. Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Quin. The borough of Newry, for which the last-named gentleman has been returned, is a place of little importance; it has seldom escaped a contest, and the Liberals have not always had the majority. But it has long been otherwise in the large and populous counties of Waterford and Clare. For many years both have been regarded as amongst the strongest of the strongholds of popular power in the south of Ireland. That each of them should now submit to be represented by a member of that social and sectarian ascendancy so long the object of distrust to the great body of the community is a circumstance which may be explained by local accidents or incidents, but the significance of which it would be idle to overlook. We still await the issue of similar attempts to change the character of the representation in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Wexford. The struggles waged in these respectively are not to be confounded with those in Londonderry or in Louth, where parties have always been far more nearly balanced, and where victory or defeat at any particuliar election affords no ground for presuming that any serious change or paralysis of opinion has taken place. Still less reasonable would it be to class any of the county contests we have been alluding to with those in Kilkenny, where all the candidates court the popular favour by vehement professions of zeal for the cause of political and religious freedom. Mr. Talbot's and Colonel Vandeleur's return to Parliament for constituencies like those for which they now appear is a sudden recovery of power by the old territorial oligarchy which during the last five and twenty years nobody believed to be a thing possible. Boroughs like Mallow, Newry, Downpatrick, and Sligo, may be bought or bullied; but it is no use trying to make us believe that the great counties, where in 1826 and 1828 the yoke of landlordism was signally broken, and where since then it has never been restored, can by any sudden resumption of the old means of coercion or corruption have been induced to acquiesce in what they have now done. We must look far deeper for causes sufficient to account for such a dislocation of the popular strength, or rather for its seeming prostration.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

NAPLES, MAY 7.—The royal family must indeed have thought the King's state desperate when, a few days ago, Professor Lanza, the patriarch of the Neapolitan staff, was called in. This gentleman, previously to 1848, held the appointment of Court physician at Naples, but during the political troubles of that year, partly in consequence of his openly avowed liberal opinions, partly owing to the intrigues of a jealous colleague, was deprived of his place and banished the kingdom. He found an asylum at Genoa, where the renown of his medical skill, long since acknowledged throughout Italy, procured for him an extensive practice and ample means of existence. About a year and a-half ago he was as peremptorily recalled as he had been suddenly exiled, representations having been made to the King that it was impolitic to exclude from his capital a man of whom at any given moment he might require the services. The Court party at the time extolled the royal clemency; but I happen to know for a certainty that interested motives, and no feeling of compunction or relenting generosity, occasioned the reversal of the decree of expatriation. Ferdinand never forgets and never pardons. He detests genius in all its forms. He has gone through the comedy of paying court to men of talent more than once, but notice the sequel. He publicly embraced Poeri once, and then condemned him to a dungeon for ten years. He paid compliments to the philosopher Melloni when it was his interest, and left him afterwards to die in poverty. In his character the higher qualities of the human mind are wanting; their place is a blank. The instincts of the brute, modified by a bigotry and enthusiasm worthy of the middle ages, are the sole active elements of the moral organization of this miserable despot. Nevertheless, it must have been a humiliating moment when he asked his life of the man whom he had done his best to crush.

Lanza's opinion has not been given to the world, but by a side-wind I gather that he confirms to the full the former medical bulletins as regards the hopelessness of the King's malady, and has recommended a milk diet, and suggested the removal of the royal invalid from the damp ground floor which he usually inhabits to an airy apartment on the third story of the Palace at Caserta, advising, at the same time, the avoidance of all causes of agitation or excitement. The queen gladly seizes on the opportunity thus afforded of excluding all the royal princes, and they loudly protest against the strict rigour with which the medical injunctions are obeyed.

As I mentioned in my last letter, the only political event which has affected the Government here has been the revolution in Tuscany. The idea that in a few hours a throne may be upset and a dynasty superseded without the country's having been plunged in civil war and bloodshed seems to preoccupy them excessively. The thing is specified as being "poco regolare,"—quite unnatural. The real fact is, that it has just occurred to them that a government or a dynasty may gradually and almost imperceptibly become so degraded, so discredited, so rotten, that its fall from power, like that of blighted fruit from the branch, does not in any way interfere with the vigour and life of the tree.

A Neapolitan general, high-placed, and enjoying the King's confidence, lately declared (adopting the sense, if not actually quoting the words, of the advice given by the Marchese Lajatico to the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany) that the only chance of permanence for this dynasty was the sending of half the army to join the French and Sardinians in Piedmont. This opinion has been repeated by nearly all the men of weight in the kingdom, but is not likely to be adopted. Unless there should be a liberal demonstration, or something of the sort occur, to break the smooth current of our monotony, Naples will probably bide her time until forced to declare her political sympathies, and then will she manfully carry all her arms and energies to the assistance and rescue of the conqueror.

English visiters are fast leaving, and the hotels are nearly empty. In the various *salons* these vital questions are much more freely discussed than formerly, the bolder part of the community holding very liberal opinions, and the timid wavering between the possible and the probable. All feel that danger or relief is at hand according as their wishes or fears lead them to interpret events. There are rumours of a Russian fleet. Meanwhile the Terrible has arrived from Malta, but without any political object, as we generally have had a frigate here since the departure of the Legation.

Since writing the above I have obtained a copy of the Liberal proclamation which is being circulated here, and of which I subjoin a translation:

"Viva l'Italia, Viva la Francia!—The possibility and desire to see Italy rise from her ashes are no longer an absurdity or a crime. The struggles of 1848, the heroism of a hundred towns, the protestations of the conquered, the pantings of the exiled, the blood of the martyrs shed by the hand of the executioner and the sword of the Croat have raised a cry in Europe—have attracted attention to Italy—and affixed the stigma of reproach on the forehead of the Austrian robber.

"It was only necessary for the legitimate aspirations of Italy to be recognised in the diplomatic councils of Europe; Piedmont, by her energy and force of will, had shown that Italian nationality was no longer a poetical fancy, another word for anarchy, and an instrument of ambition. The question, become an European one, could no longer be deferred nor dismissed. The mocking smile of the sceptic had long wounded the faith of the believer; but when the tricoloured standards of France and Italy are unfurled on the banks of the Po, to punish the cowardly perpetrators of outrage, doubt became a folly, inaction timidity, and dissent a crime.

"The idea that liberty is a fiction or a snare in the country where Austria rules despotic is the experience of the 9,000,000 who are pining between the Tronto and the Lilibeo.

"Whilst numbers of spirited young Italians are flocking from all parts to reconquer and re-establish a fatherland, at the price of their blood, if need be, let the Neopolitans—all oppressed by a tyranny the most insupportable the world ever knew—with equal readiness and energy concur in this great work of their country's independence, the certain reward of a strong and courageous people."

HAMBUJER.

This popular caterer for the public amusement still continues to attract large and respectable audiences. During the past week his performance was honoured by the presence of many of the *élite* of Dublin, who appeared much pleased and amused by the variety and novelty of the entertainment. His stock of tricks seems to be innumerable, and each evening produces some addition to his already very large and varied programme, all of which are performed with bare arms, and with the evident absence of confederates. In every respect his entertainment will well repay a visit.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee in St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon. The Queen and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of State. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Macdonald, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl De-la-Warr, Lord Chamberlain; Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, &c. The Queen wore a train of green satin covered with British lace, trimmed with green velvet ribbon and bouillons of tulle. The petticoat white satin, two skirts of the same lace trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty wore a circlet of diamonds as a head-dress.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by a limited retinue of the Royal Household, are expected to leave Buckingham Palace on this day (Saturday), for the Pavilion at the Camp at Aldershot. The Queen and the Prince Consort will remain there until Monday afternoon.

The Prince and Princess Milosh Obrenovitch of Servia, have arrived at the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, London.

The Earl and Countess of Howth, Mr. and Lady Catherine Wheble, and the Ladies St. Lawrence, have taken the mansion 31, Belgrave-square, London, for the season.

The Earl of Mornington has arrived at the Clarendon, from Draycot House, Chippenham.

Mr. and Mrs. Verschoyle and family have arrived at their mansion in Eaton-square, London, from the Continent.

Colonel Johnstone, C.B., Mrs. Johnstone and family have arrived at Kingstown from India.

Lord Edwin Hill, M.P., has left the north for England.

The Hon. Major Knox, M.P., has left Dungannon Spa, for Spa Cottage, Great Malvern.

Colonel and Lady Wemys have arrived at Castlecorrig Terrace, Kingstown, from Danesforth.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Miss Duncombe, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., and Mr. Sykes, of Raywell Hall, Yorkshire, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Long before the time appointed for the ceremony many persons assembled in the galleries and other parts of the church. The bride was attired in a rich silk dress, with deep silk flounces and fringe. Her head-dress consisted of a wreath of white roses, white lilies, myrtle, and orange flowers, and a large veil of Brussels lace, with valuable jewellery, completed the costume. The bevy of eight young ladies were dressed in robes of white tarletan, with double skirts, trimmed with pink silk, bonnets of white tulle, trimmed with small red robes. On Wednesday the marriage of Miss J. Weymiss, daughter of Lady Isabella Weymiss, with Count Reventlow Criminil, was solemnized at Ennismore Chapel, Kensington, in the presence of a numerous circle of both families.

VICEREGAL COURT.

Their Excellencies entertained the following at dinner on Wednesday evening:—Lord Naas, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Whiteside, Sir E. and Lady E. Borough, Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Vance, Sir E. Grogan, M.P.; Mr. Lefroy, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Woods Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. Cobbe, Mr. A. Boyle, Mr. Thompson, Sir J. Kingston James, Colonel La Touche, Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Miss Houston, Rev. Dr. S. Smith, Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Craufurd, Captain Shirley Ball, Colonel Hon. C. Lindsay, Mr. Raleigh, Colonel Dunne, A.D.C.; Major Bagot, Captain Wigram, A.D.C., in Waiting.

The following are the latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Colonel Vigors, Governor of St. Helena; Colonel Barton, Colonel Carden, Major and Mrs. Cliffe, Miss Cliffe, and T. Redington Roche, Esq., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gumbleton, R. M. Carden, Esq., D.L.; Mr. and Miss Carden; Mrs. Colonel Kelly and Miss Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyler, Mrs. Palmer and Miss Gunston, Mr. and Mrs. Gore and Miss Hopkins, A. P. Stewart, Esq., and W. F. Burton, Esq.

The Church.

Rev. J. G. Abeltshauser, Doctor-in-Laws, Queen's Professor of French and German, T.C.D., and Prebendary of St. Audoen, Dublin, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Derralossory, diocese of Glandelagh, county Wicklow. Yearly value, £350. Patron, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

It is stated that the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Dublin and the Ven. Archdeacon West will be appointed Honorary Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, under the Acts 3rd and 4th Will. IV., c. 37, s. 2. There is still another vacancy at the board, occasioned by the death of the late Bishop of Derry, which has been found inconvenient. The law requires the presence of at least three members at each meeting of the board, and, whenever the corporation seal is used, of one Episcopal Commissioner. Besides the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Ossory, and Tuam, have seats at the board.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D., senior curate of St. Mary's Parish, Dublin, has been promoted to the rectory and prebend of St. Audoen's, Dublin. Patron, the Archbishop.

The Rev. A. Leeper vacates the office of Governor of Pleasants' Asylum on his promotion to the prebend of St. Audoen. It is doubtful whether a third person can be appointed under the strict terms of the founder's will. The other governors are the Rev. Thos. Twigg, curate of St. Peter's, and the Rev. E. O'Meara, of St. Mark's Parish.

The following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert at the Cathedral, Killaloe, on Sunday, the 8th inst. For the united dioceses of Killaloe and Clonfert: Priests—The Rev. John F. Luther, B.A.; the Rev. Urquhart St. George Mulville, B.A. On letters dimissory from Dublin—The Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.A., S.T.C.D.; the Rev. Humphrey E. Ellison, B.A. Deacons—For the diocese of Killaloe—Robert Corker Meade, B.A.; William Sparrow, B.A.; William Carroll, B.A. On letters dimissory from Dublin—John Edward Vize, B.A. An impressive sermon suited to the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. Hastings Allen, rector of Doonass, from 1st Timothy, chap. 4, verse 16.

The parishioners of Ballymackey, County Tipperary, have presented an address to the Rev. Mr. Chester on his promotion to the living of Nenagh.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London has collated the Rev. Henry Vincent Le Bas, M.A., of University College, Oxford, late curate of Paddington, to the vicarage of Bedfont, Middlesex. His lordship has instituted the Rev. Beauchamp Henry St. John Pell, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late minister of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, to the rectory of Ickenham, Middlesex; and has licensed the Rev. Thomas Sier, D.C.L., of Queen's College, Oxford, late vicar of Ravensden, Bedfordshire, to the incumbency of St. James's Chapel, St. James's-square.

The Deanery of Glasgow, rendered vacant by the elevation of Dr. Wilson to the bishopric of that diocese, has been conferred upon the Rev. A. Henderson, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Hamilton.

The Army.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 13.

1st Life Guards—The Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot to be Cornet by purchase, vice North, promoted.

4th Dragoons—Randolph R. Luscombe, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Beaumont, resigned.

3rd Light Dragoons—John Webb, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Phipps, promoted.

4th Light Dragoons—Charles Mathew Calderon, Gent., to be Cornet without purchase, vice Doherty, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons.

5th Light Dragoons—Captain A. E. Brown, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

6th Dragoons—Cornet John Hardy, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cosby, who retires.

7th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Touzel, from half-pay, unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, paying the difference between Cavalry and Infantry, vice Hagart, who exchanges; Major W. Babington, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Touzel, who retires; Sergeant-Major Fraser, to be Major by purchase, vice Babington. Lieutenant Bulkeley, to be Captain by purchase, vice Fraser.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant P. C. G. Webster, to be Captain by purchase, vice Hodgson, who retires; Cornet R. H. Palliser, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Webster.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet Vaughan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice White, deceased; Sergeant-Major Sefton to be Cornet, vice Vaughan.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain White, from the 68th Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Clement, who exchanges.

15th Light Dragoons—David Ricardo, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Mullings, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Staff-sergeant Murphy to be Quartermaster, vice Henry, who reverts to half pay, as Captain Land Transport Corps.

Royal Engineers—Second Captain Akers to be Captain, vice Koe, deceased; Lieutenant O'Grady to be Second Captain, vice Akers; Lieutenant Gordon to be Adjutant, vice Nugent.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Thellusson, who retires. The Hon. Frederick Charles Howard to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seymour.

1st Foot—Ensign Thompson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caton, deceased. Lieutenant A. Kerman, from the 4st Stafford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thompson.

7th—Captain Carpenter to be Major, by purchase, vice Inglis, who retires.

10th—Assistant-Surgeon Baker, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

12th—Baynes Reed, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beere, appointed to the 74th.

16th—Assistant-Surgeon Gardiner, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

29th—Captain Wilkie, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Ferris, who exchanges. Ensign Cochrane, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ledgard, promoted.

31st—Captain M'Gregor, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Brown, who exchanges.

34th—Lieutenant Peel, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Best, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached Majority.

44th—Hussey Walsh, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Briggs, promoted.

48th—Lieutenant Pigott, to be Adjutant, vice Ingham, promoted.

50th—Ensign Richmond, from the 65th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Fernley, who exchanges.

51st—Surgeon Smith, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Webb, appointed to 95th Foot.

65th—Ensign Fernley, from the 50th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Richmond, who exchanges.

68th—Captain Clement, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice White, who exchanges.

74th—Ensign Pavy, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sherlock, promoted; Roger Sheehy, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Tuke, deceased.

77th—Surgeon Thomas Phys, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice M'Donald, appointed to the Staff.

80th—Surgeon Thompson, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Irwin, appointed to the Staff.

84th—Major Lightfoot to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Seymour, deceased; Brevet Major Willis, C.B., to be Major, vice Lightfoot; Lieutenant Oakley to be Captain vice Willis; Ensign Griffin to be Lieutenant, vice Oakley.

86th—Lieut. Waterfall, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Brockman, who exchanges.

93rd—Lieut. M'Pherson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted by purchase to an unattached Majority; Ensign M'Namara to be Lieut., by purchase, vice M'Pherson.

95th—Lieut. Brockman, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Waterfall, who exchanges; Surgeon Webb, from the 51st, to be Surgeon, vice Ewing, appointed to the Staff.

1st West India Regiment—Thomas Alphonso Cary, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Callaghan, promoted; A. T. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Panter, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—W. B. Drinan, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Corrie, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—T. C. M'Cormick, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Farrar, appointed to the 94th Foot. The services of Paymaster Wilson have been dispensed with, her Majesty being no longer in need of them.

Cape Mounted Rifles—W. H. Salis, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hodges, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Unattached—Brevet-Major Best, 30th Foot, to be Major by purchase; Lieut. Trench, from the 52nd Foot, to be Captain by purchase; Lieut. Dartnell, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon M'Donald, from 77th, to be Surgeon vice Smith, appointed to the 51st; Surgeon Ewing, from the 95th, to be Surgeon, vice Thompson, appointed to the 80th Foot; Surgeon Irwin, from the 80th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Rhys, appointed to the 77th.

To be Assistant-Surgeons—Acting Assistant-Surgeon P. G. C. Gribbon, M.D., Wm. Lagerlwood, M.D., George Cardell, Gent., James Land, M.D., Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., vice Saunders, appointed to 8th Foot. Charles Edward Smith, M.D., vice Tavish, appointed to 60th Foot. Henry Thomas King, Gent., vice Allan, appointed to 17th Foot. George Simon, Gent., vice Rattray, appointed to 25th Foot. Florence Theobald M'Carthy, Gent., vice Campbell, promoted to the Staff. Thos. Heazle, Gent., vice Morgan, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Sidney Keyworth Ray, Gent., vice Killery, appointed to the 29th Foot. Greville Ewing, Gent., vice Kearney, appointed to the 4th Foot. George Abraham Deirge, Gent., vice Coghlan, appointed to the 18th Foot. Valentine Maler, Gent., vice Crump, appointed to the 20th Foot. William Longston, Gent. vice Ley, appointed to the 21st Foot. A. E. Bartlett, Gent., vice Carvery, appointed to 3rd West India Regiment. Robert Storey, Gent., vice Corvan, deceased. Fitzroy Somerset M'Caulay, Gent., vice Fitzgerald, appointed to the Staff.

Brevet—The under-mentioned promotions, to take place consequent upon the death of Major-General Despard Vigors, St. Helena Regiment—to be Major-General, Colonel Mountsevon, half-pay, 79th Foot; to be Lt.-Colonel, Major Vaughan, half-pay, 57th Foot; to be Major, Captain Grange, Canadian Rifles, Colonel Bloomfield, Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of Major-General, while employed as Inspector-General of Artillery; Captain Flood, 11th Bengal Native Infantry to be Major; Captain Delacombe, Royal Marines, to be Major; the rank being honorary; Quarter Master Grant, Royal Artillery, to be Captain; the rank being onorary.

Plymouth, Thursday.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major-General Forster and Col. Lord Burghersh, arrived here at twelve o'clock last night. His Royal Highness reviewed the troops this morning at Devonport, inspected the barracks, Plymouth Citadel, and other fortifications in the neighbourhood, and afterwards dined at Government House as guest of General Eden. The duke will leave Plymouth, on his return to London, to-morrow morning.

Captain B. D. Wardlaw Ramsey, 75th Regiment, has been appointed deputy assistant quartermaster general at headquarters, in the room of Captain Frederick Sayer.

Messrs. Sidney Herbert, Doctor Sutherland, and the other Government Commissioners visited Dundalk Barrack during the past week, as well as those of Drogheda, Newry, and Armagh, accompanied by the barrackmaster of the district, Captain Shrapnel. They report that Dundalk is the best and most healthful cavalry barrack in Ireland. It is expected that Dundalk will be selected as a cavalry depot, as it is certain that a large tract of land has been laid off outside the present boundary as a rifle range.

FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

On Thursday the War Office despatched a circular to all Lords Lieutenant of counties, stating that her Majesty's Government will be prepared to receive, through them, any proposal which may proceed from their respective counties for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps, as well as Artillery Corps, and the maritime towns. The circular contains the provision of the Act 44 Geo. 3, by which the proposed Volunteer Corps will be regulated.

The Magistracy.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased on the recommendation of Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., lieutenant of the county, to appoint Richard Babington, Esq., of Derrynoid, Draperstown, to the commission of the peace for the county of Londonderry.

The Constabulary.

The Late Inspector General Sir Duncan M'Gregor.—The magnificent service of plate presented by the force to their late respected Inspector-General may be seen at Mr. Law's, Lower Sackville-street.

H. B. Hill, Esq., County Inspector for Westmeath, has been ordered to Ballinasloe to act as government magistrate during the election for the county of Galway.

Major J. F. G. O'Connor, Inspector of Constabulary for Mayo, has been elevated to the first-class pay list.

GOMPERTZ'S DIORAMA.

We are glad to see that this excellent diorama continues to hold its ground in popular favour. Having recently given a detailed notice of its principal features, we only refer to it now in order to urge those of our readers who have not yet seen it to pay it an early visit. It conveys a better impression of our great Eastern dependency than months of laborious reading would impart. The solemn grandeur of its Himalayan scenery, the splendour of its Moslem and Hindoo cities, the terrible truthfulness of its sieges and battle-pictures make up an *ensemble* which few artists have had the good fortune, the industry, and the genius to combine. We trust that the success with which M. Gompertz has been favoured will induce him soon to undertake a panorama of Northern Italy, depicting the glorious cities and frowning fortresses beneath whose walls, in all human probability, will be played out the stern drama of the war of Italian liberation.

THE WORKMAN *versus* THE SEWING MACHINE.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES—

Coat, Vest, and Trousers, ordered, measured for, cut, tried on, finished, and *Paid for*, in THREE Hours.

However impossible the above may appear, it has been accomplished in the Extensive Tailoring Establishment of Messrs. BROWNE & PAYNE, of 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, who on yesterday had the pleasure of receiving the Order of a Gentleman, and of fitting him to his entire satisfaction, within the time named.

They employ a large number of competent workmen, and by a judicious arrangement and division of labour, can not only compete with, in point of Time, but completely distance in Superior Workmanship, the much-boasted-of and extensively used Sewing Machine.

☞ Encourage Hand-Labour and Energy.

Mr. Fagan, M.P.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of last evening announces, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Cork, the death of Mr. Fagan. We rejoice to be able to state that not only is the announcement incorrect, but that the honourable gentleman is so far recovered that he will be removed in a day or two from his present lodgings to St. John's Wood, and there is every reason to hope that before a very lengthened period he may be able to resume his valuable labours in the House of Commons.—*Cork Examiner*.

Her Majesty's steam frigate Terrible, 21 guns, arrived at Genoa on Sunday, to replace the Orion, 91.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 for the arrest of the person who shot Thomas Jessop, in the county of Westmeath.

The Duke of Modena, by a decree dated the 3rd, has concentrated all political and police powers in the hands of his commandant of dragoons.

It is not true, as stated by the Belgian papers, that troops have been sent from Naples to the Abruzzi; nor is it true that France has asked the use of certain ports in the Kingdom of the Two Scicilies. The French Government has probably no desire to hold any intercourse whatever with the Cabinet of King Ferdinand.

The Late Fire at Bristol.—It being considered unsafe to allow the walls of the refinery lately destroyed by fire to remain in their present condition, orders have been given for their demolition. Many of the insurance offices are heavy losers by this calamitous event, the policies effected on the building, stock, and plant being £43,500, which was distributed as follows:—Liverpool and London, £9,500; Lancashire, £8,000; Imperial, £4,000; Phœnix, £5,000; Sun, £5,000; Globe, £5,000; Northern, £5,000; West of England, £3,000; State, £3,000; Manchester, £3,000; North British, £3,000; Atlas, £3,000; Unity, £2,000; Yorkshire, £2,000; Birmingham, £1,000.

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, May 12.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ITALY.

Turin, Friday, May 13.—Advices from Genoa state that the town and port of that place were yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince Carignano attended the performances at the theatre, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The King of Sardinia went to Genoa this morning to visit the Emperor, and returned again to head quarters at 9.30, a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The following official bulletin has been published to-day (Friday):—"Six hundred Austrians on their way to Piacenza have occupied Revergaro, on the River Trebbia. The head quarters are at Bobbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Occimiano."

THE WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday night, says that from the hot haste with which the Emperor traversed France and reached Genoa and his departing thence at once for the army, it is inferred that news of importance may soon be expected; and although the movements of the Austrian troops appear as if a retreat were contemplated, they may only be choosing their ground for a battle, which they may not be able to decline, if they would.

The French force now in Piedmont is estimated at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 80,000 regular troops and 27,000 volunteers.

A statement is published in the Paris journals, from which it appears that up to Friday, May 6, 81,000 had been conveyed from France and Algeria to Genoa by the Imperial navy, 14,000 by the steam packet companies, 3,000 by hired transports, and 21,000 had crossed the Alps.

The correspondent of the *Times* says that the Count de Persigny was instructed to repeat the assurances to the English Government that the Emperor has no intention to extend the war beyond Italy. The French Government still expects that Germany will remain strictly neutral, but should any second-rate power commit any act of hostilities against France the Emperor will, it is said, name Marshal Pelissier to the command over all the garrisons in France. The Marshal at present has only the command of the troops on the Eastern frontier; they are still distributed in the garrison towns, and are no longer called an Army of Observation, in order to avoid creating alarm in Germany.

Baron Poerio has arrived at Paris.

Genoa, Thursday Night.—The Emperor has landed at the inner port d'Ascenza and gone direct to the Royal Palace, from the balcony of which he has just shown himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the Palace by the Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador.

Details have arrived in Paris respecting the arrival of the Emperor at Genoa. The port was full of ornamental small boats, crowded with spectators, who saluted his Majesty with acclamations of welcome, and cast flowers before him.

The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers of the first Empire in the Court-yard of the Royal Palace.

His Majesty went in the evening to the theatre.

Berlin, May 12.—After a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by the Government for military and naval demonstrations, together with further means for raising money, were unanimously voted.

LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Genoa, Friday, May 13.—The following order of the day has this day been issued by the Emperor Napoleon:—

"TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

"Soldiers!—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat, in which we are about to second the struggle of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

"I need not stimulate your ardour; every step will remind you of a victory. On the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondori, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, Rivoli, you will in the midst of those glorious recollections be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honour of the army. Here, forget not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new arms, by precision, are dangerous only at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French Infantry.

"Soldiers, let us all do our duty and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury re-echo:—'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister.'

"Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859.

"NAPOLEON."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondents are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people upon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth. It is said that more than double the amount of the 500,000,000f. war loan is already subscribed for, and that three times the sum might be had for the same purpose. The Empress has already transacted business, and will hold weekly reviews of the National Guard. The gun boats are not to be employed, but five frigates are immediately to be prepared for sea.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Paris, Friday, May 13.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a telegram from Genoa, announcing the enthusiastic reception which welcomed the Emperor on his arrival at that town.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following result as compared with the last return:—Decreased cash in hand, 25,000,000f.; increase treasury balance 18,300,000f.; current accounts, 67,000,000f.; bills discounted, not yet due, 67,000,000f.; advances, 26,500,000f.; notes in circulation, 6,500,000f.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Friday, May 13, 12.30, p.m.—Rentes open flat, 61.60.

2.22, p.m.—A rumour is current that a change of Ministry inimical to France has taken place at Berlin; tendency very flat in consequenee. Rentes 61.

3.30, p.m.—A notice has been posted up in the Bourse which states that the rumour of a change unfavourable to France in the Prussian Ministry is inexact. Rentes afterwards 61.5.

3.37, p.m.—Bourse closes flat. Rentes 61.5 for Money, and 60.90 for Account, being a fall of three-quarters per cent. since yesterday.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Frankfort, Friday, May 12.—In an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to-day, the proposition of the Military Commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing was agreed to. The Hanoverian Representative proposed that a Corps of Observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure. The President of the Diet, the Austrian Ambassador, had in consequence of a summons to repair to Vienna, quitted Frankfort without being present at the sitting.

AUSTRIA.

The *Vienna Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) announces that only such news from the seat of war will be made public as refers to operations completely carried out, and proceeds to say that the army occupies a position between the Po and the Sesia, from which every offensive movement can be made.

The Austrians complain bitterly of the injustice inflicted upon them by Lord Malmesbury's last proposition, which delayed their crossing earlier into Piedmont.

LORD COWLEY'S RETURN TO PARIS.

Paris, May 12.—Lord Cowley arrived here to-day.

THE EAST.

Marseilles, Thursday Evening.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 4th. The agitation is increasing in the Turkish provinces, especially Bosnia. The Turkish Government has, therefore, increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro. Austrian vessels have been advised merely to navigate the Danube and the Dardanelles.

The Austrians have stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph. The European inhabitants have requested that the telegraph lines at Jassy be joined to the Russian lines. Yesterday a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and Austrians residing there.

Athens, May 5.—The Grand Duke Constantine has relinquished his project of visiting Jerusalem, and will leave to-morrow for St. Petersburgh. The *St. Esperance* says that the Grand Duke Constantine has strongly recommended the Greek Government to keep neutral.

MANNING THE NAVY.

At an election dinner in Southwark last night, Admiral Sir Charles Napier stated that the number of seamen who had come forward to receive the £10 bounty was 1,400.

AMERICA.

The Fulton has arrived, with the United States mail. She left New York on the 30th of April. The Africa had arrived out. Mr. Cobden was staying with the President. The navigation of the St. Lawrence had been opened. Flour less active, wheat and corn firm, pork heavy.

Important from Mexico.—News reached New York on the 30th ult. that Miramon had succeeded in penetrating the lines of the Liberal forces, had reached the capital on the 11th, and had begun murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. He had also issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, and banished the American Consul-General from the country. While these occurrences were transpiring at the capital, at Vera Cruz the British Minister had made a demand on the Juarez Government for the full payment of all the claims of his countrymen, and instructed the Commander of the British fleet to bombard the city in case of refusal.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.

Queenstown, Friday Evening.—The City of Manchester from New York on 30th ult. arrived, landed forty passengers and proceeded to Liverpool. She brings 207 passengers and a large amount of specie. News anticipated by Fulton.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The funds remained firm and closed at a slight advance. Railway share market extremely inactive. The Fulton from New York hrs brought £20,000 in specie for England, and £220,000 for France. The Maidstone and Sydenham from Melbourne are announced with £185,000 in gold. The Bank of France return shows a decrease for the last fourteen weeks of £1,000,000, in stock of bullion. The discounts have increased £2,500,000; an increase of nearly the same amount in private deposits is an indication of distrust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of Francis Earl of Moray is announced.

The *Herald* announces that one or two important suspensions have taken place in the branches connected with the silk Mediterranean trade, but in other respects mercantile affairs show a healthy appearance, notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

THE WAR—NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of last evening (Friday) contains a proclamation in reference to the war on the Continent, enjoining her Majesty's subjects to observe a strict neutrality during the war, and to abstain from violating or controverting the laws and statutes of the realm in that behalf, or the laTs of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

VISCOUNT CANNING CREATED AN EARL.

The *Gazette* notifies that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an earl to Viscount Canning by the title of Earl Canning.

The *Gazette* also announces that Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, and hitherto a peer of Scotland, has been granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.

The Queen has ordered congé d'elire to pass the Great Seal recommending James Colquhoun Campbell, Arch deacon of Llandaff, for election to the see of Bangor.

AUSTRIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The Austrian postal service by sea between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted, and the General Post Office has to-day given notice indicating the arrangement which this change has rendered necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

London, Friday Night.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously voted the loan required by Government for the military and naval administration.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council this afternoon.

Five men were killed and eight severely injured by the breaking down of a scaffold this morning at the Westminster Palace Hotel, now in course of erection.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department—Notes issued, £30,857,765. Total £30,857,765. Government debt, £11,015,100; other securities, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £16,382,765. Total, £30,857,765. Banking Department—Proprietors' capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,209,628; public deposits, £4,867,380; other ditto, £17,136,932; seven-day, &c., £734,213. Total, £40,601,153. Government securities, £11,281,376; other ditto, £19,625,154; notes, £9,036,075, Gold and silver coin, &c. £658,548. Total, £40,601,153.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times.)

London, Thursday Evening.—The English funds opened this morning at an additional improvement, but declined later in the day on account of some rumours, which could not be traced to any authority, of disturbances in Turkey. The demand for money has generally subsided. At the Bank to-day applications were on a moderate scale. In reply to an inquiry whether the India Council would be willing to increase their rate of allowance for prepayment of instalments to the Bank minimum of 4½ per cent., it has been intimated that no such measure is deemed necessary.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—May 13.

Consols improved about ⅛ per cent upon the closing quotations of yesterday, and are steady and firm in tone. They opened at 91⅞ to ¾, and are now 91⅞ to 92 for the June account, and 91⅞ to 92⅛ for money. There is very little business doing. Shares very inanimate and without the least change worthy of notice. French shares steady and firm.

Noon Prices.—Consols for Money, 91⅞ 92⅛; Consols for Account, 91⅞ 92⅛; New Threes, 90⅞ 91⅛.

One, p.m., Prices.—Consols for Money, 91⅞ 92; Consols for Account, 91⅞ ⅞; New Threes, 90⅞ 91.

Closing Prices.—Consols for Money, 91⅞ 92; Consols for Account, 91⅞ ⅞; New Threes, 90⅞.

London Corn Exchange, May 13.—Arrivals of wheat large, oats moderate, and barley small. Wheat market 1s. dearer than Monday, with more inquiry. Barley slow sale, and very dear. Oats quite unaltered in value. Norfolk flour as on Wednesday's sales. Usborne's Report—Wheat 2s. dearer since Monday. Flour very steady. Maize in demand for shipment. Barley, beans, and peas, all quite unaltered. Oats, moderate sale at Monday's rates.

Wakefield Corn Market, May 13.—Good supplies of wheat, 1s. to 2s. lower than on Friday; more disposition to buy. No change in other articles.

Cork Butter Market, May 13.—Firsts, 120s.; seconds, 120s.; thirds, 97s.; fourths, 82s.; fifths, 62s. 1,700 firkins at market.

Liverpool Corn Market, May 13.—Small attendance at this day's market. A moderate consumptive demand for all articles, at an advance of 6d. per cental on wheat, 4d. to 6d. on flour, and 2d. to 3d. on Indian corn. Oats, oatmeal, and beans unchanged.

Liverpool Weekly Produce.—Sugar-holders have supplied the market very freely, and submitted to lower prices. This having led to a moreextensive business, the quotations are reduced in accordance with the late sales. Coffee: the stock continues on a small scale, but in the absence of any demand the article is very dull, and sales are quite unimportant in character. Rice, in early part of week advices having been received from the East corroborating the report of a short supply, a better demand arose for good qualities of American, which are very scarce, and considerable business was done at full prices. The inquiry has since slackened, but the market closes steadily at the quotations. Tea transactions have been on the most limited scale throughout the week, and prices are without change. Pepper, black continues dull of sale; white, the only transactions twenty-four bags fine at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. Saltpetre, late arrivals not yet being in the market, and the quantity on offer very small, extreme rates are demanded; the only sale to report is 1,000 bags Calcutta to arrive, at 45s. 6d. at five per cent. refraction. Tallow market inactive, sales of Y. C. limited, extent at 59s. to 51s., and 100 pipes South American at 54s. 6d. to 57s, and fifty pipes to arrive at 56s. 6d. per cwt.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES Office, Saturday Evening.
(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

RESIGNATION OF COUNT BUOL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Frankfort, May 14.—Count Rechborg, President of the Federal Diet and Austrian Ambassador, has left for Vienna, having been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Buol, who has tendered his resignation.

EUROPEAN SHIPPING UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The *Times* points out that although the statute law in the United States precludes altogether the possibility of registering European ships under the American flag, it will be quite practicable to place such vessels under that flag by a bill of sale drawn up by the American Consul, together with a certificate that she is owned by an American citizen. She will then get the protection afforded by the United States Government, remaining, with regard to tonnage dues and similar conditions, under the liabilities common to any foreign vessel. Should England become involved in war, it is probable that increased latitude might be given by special acts to facilitate the granting even of a national registry.

THE TREATIES OF VIENNA.

The *Star* argues that England by declaring her neutrality in a struggle the only avowed object of which is a violation of those treaties given up altogether the proclamation of neutrality in last night's *Gazette* may be accepted as a confession that the treaties of Vienna are not worth fighting about.

GERMANY.

It is reported in Ministerial circles at Berlin, that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any Power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in common defence.

FRANCE.

The mail from Paris has not arrived.

MAIL NEWS.

The Ellora with the mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia, arrived at Marseilles at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Mails left for London at 11 p.m. No quarantine. Pera left Malta for Southampton at 8 a.m. on the 10th.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Saturday, Noon, May 14.—The steamer Arabia, from Boston, 4th, *via* Halifax night of 5th, arrived in Mersey at 10.25 this morning, making the run in nine days and three quarters. The steamer Bremen arrived at New York on the 1st, and the North Briton, hence, reached Quebec same day. The Bavaria and Glasgow arrived at New York on the 3rd, and the Niagara hence at Halifax on the 6th. The news is generally unimportant. The details of the latest news from Mexico confirm previous reports. Terrible anarchy prevailed and shocking excesses were committed by both parties; no political news of importance from Washington. The New York stock market on 3rd opened rather better but closed weak; sterling exchange firm with fair sales at 110¼ for bankers' bills; money unchanged; cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12 cents. Receipts of week at all ports, 53,000. Exports of the week to Great Britain, 83,000. Flour closed dull, but rather dearer. Wheat advanced 1 to 3 cents; corn 86 to 88 cents. Beef quiet. Pork firmer. Bacon quiet. Lard lower. Iron declined to 24 dols. 50 cents. Freights dull.

New Orleans, 3rd.—Cotton declined one-eighth per cent. Middling twelve cents. "Arabia" brings 186 passengers, and 65,001 dollars in specie.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

In a general order from the Horse Guards commanding officers are directed to send their bands and drums to one of the nearest towns on all market days or on all such other occasions as may lead to the concourse of people, for the purpose of raising recruits.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASES.

Yesterday Wagner and his accomplices in the great forgeries recently perpetrated on London bankers were convicted. Sentence was deferred.

DEATH OF JOSEPH STURGE.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, died suddenly of disease of the heart, at 7 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News' City Article.)

As usual the funds experienced a rise of one-fourth to three-eighths per cent. in the morning, but the fall in the afternoon was unusually heavy. At four o'clock Consols were quoted about one-eighth per cent. worse than at the same hour yesterday. Austrian stocks fell 3½ to-day on the Amsterdam bourse, and Dutch one per cent. The Paris Rentes closed at a fall of 1¼ per cent. The supply of money is so large that little difficulty is now experienced in procuring accommodation upon unexceptionable bills at a reduction from bank minimum. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The advices from Germany announce further mercantile failures.

The wheat market to-day was firmer at a recovery of 2s. to 3s. per quarter from last Monday's fall. Yesterday, and to-day the arrival of no less than thirteen vessels from Australia has been announced. They bring a large quantity of produce, consisting of wool, copper, ore, bark, gum, &c.

(From the Times' City Article.)

The English Funds opened this morning at a recovery of one quarter per cent., and subsequently experienced a further advance, which was not maintained. Although there was no confirmation of the rumour of an outbreak in Turkey, the news that the agitation lately fomented in the provinces is rapidly increasing seemed nearly as unfavourable, and the Continental advices generally not of a reassuring character. In the Foreign Exchange this afternoon theee was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. In the Corn Markets this morning there was a tendency to higher prices. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. As fast as the Australian and American supplies come to hand they are taken to the Continent. Large purchases in silver have also been made for Hamburg.

The Colonial Produce Markets have been inanimate even in articles likely to be influenced by the war, while the political uncertainty prevents consumers from making large purchases, and a fair proportion was disposed of at better prices than was expected.

Black leaf congous and scented Teas were cheaper.

The Railway Traffic for week ending May 7 shows an increase over last year of £32,150.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON FUNDS AND SHARES—May 14.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞
New Threes...	95⅞ ⅞
12.30, P.M., PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞
New Threes...	90⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞
New Threes...	90⅞ ⅞

London Produce Market, Saturday, May 14.—Sugar quiet. Coffee flat. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice quiet and firm. Saltpetre quiet, but 1s. lower for this week. Tallow market firmer to-day; more disposition to buy; spot, 55s.; June alone, 55s.; buyers, July to Sept., 55s. 6d. to 55s. 9d.; October and December, 56s. 9d.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday, May 14.—Market quiet, without change. Sales probably about 5,000; imports, 3,600.

Cork Butter Market, Saturday, May 14.—Firsts, 120s.; seconds, 120s.; thirds, 94s.; fourths, 82s.; fifths, 62s.

Cork Corn Market, May 14.—White wheat, 26s. 3d. to 27s.; red ditto, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; barley, 14s. 9d. to 15s.; oats, 13s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.

Drogheda Corn Market, May 14.—Very few samples at our corn market to-day, and prices remain the same as on last Saturday—White wheat, 31s. to 33s.; red, 29s. to 31s.; white oats, 14s. to 15s.; black oats, 13s. to 14s.; barley, 16s. to 18s. 6d.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Queenstown, May 14.—Wind E., strong breeze, fine. Arrived—City of Manchester (ss), New York; landed passengers, and proceeded. Off—Bosphorus, Calcutta; went to Liverpool: Manilla, Sourabaya.

WIND AND WEATHER, May 14.

Irish.—Belfast, S.S., fine; Derry, S.E., fine; Enniskillen, E., fine; Coleraine, S.; Cork, E.S.E., fine; Queenstown, E., fine; Limerick, N.E., fine; Waterford, N., fine; Wicklow, S.S.E.; Bray, N.E.; Kingstown, E.—all fine.

English.—Gravesend, E., fine; Chatham, N.E., cloudy; Deal, E.; Dover, E.N.E. fine; Manchester, E., fine; Birmingham, N.W., finc; Kendal, S.E., fine; Birmingham, N.W., fine: Kendal, S.E., fine; London, E., dull; Liverpool, S.E.

Scotch.—Ardrossan, S.E., fine; Ayr, S.S.E., fine; Dumfries, S.E., fine; Glasgow, S.E. by E.; Greenock, S.E.; Irvine, S.E., fine; Paisley, S., fine; Port Glasgow, S.E.; Stranraer, S., fine; Troon, S., fine.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday, May 13.

Again, I write only a few lines, to say that matters remain almost at the same point as they did ten days ago. Indeed, so far as election affairs are concerned, everything now rests with you, and the few seats to be filled are at the disposal of your constituencies. The Ultramontane coalition has, I find, been again successful in Waterford County, and the scion of the house of Talbot, who a month ago would not have been believed to have a chance, has succeeded in displacing Mr. Power. The fact that a poll has been demanded in the King's County for Messrs. Tristram Kennedy and John Pope Hennessy is, however, the most extraordinary circumstance that has yet occurred in Irish electioneering. Mr. Kennedy seems rather a curious candidate for the Derbyites to sustain; but that a young man, only just emerging from boyhood, with no other position than a junior clerkship in the office of Privy Council here, should be supported by Government patronage and Government funds—he being a champion of Catholicism, and the Government one which Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate look to as the safeguard of Protestant institutions and Protestant principles—is certainly curious. That anything can be hoped for but the creation of bad feeling between Liberals, Roman Catholics especially, and the involving the late members in expense, no one of course supposes. It may be questioned whether this sort of game is an honourable or fair one for a great party to pursue.

As yet there is little talk of petitions except in a vague and general way; but a few days will, doubtless, bring several on the *tapis*. I hear rumours of one against the Harwich anfl Bodmin returns, where Ministers gained three seats, and also against Sir John Acton's for Carlow Borough. Messrs. Holmes and Co., Parliamentary agents, I have been informed, have been actually engaged in one case, viz., Athlone, where Mr. Bayley means to try his chance of ousting Mr. Ennis. I have not yet heard of any other cases; but, as I said, a few days will supply several beyond a doubt.

POLICY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR—THE PAPACY.

[The following article from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, the chief editor of the *Pays*, a member of the Legislative Body, and an intimate friend of the French Emperor, is translated from last night's (Friday's) number of that paper. As an indication of the Emperor's policy, in one regard at least, it may be read with interest in Ireland.]

Two fears arose to assail men's minds when the war of Italy already showed itself as almost inevitable: it was feared that the intervention of France beyond the Alps might lead to two results—to strengthen demagogy and to weaken the Papacy.

Even if the Emperor Napoleon had not so solemnly explained his views on this subject these two fears were utterly without foundation. To fear that he who has delivered France from the turbulence and yoke of the demagogues could make an alliance with demagogy—to fear that he who, notwithstanding the cries of the Legislative Assembly, the reclamations of the press, the menaces of the clubs and of the streets, sent 30,000 men to the Tiber, and would yield to neither Austria, Spain, or Naples, the honour of re-establishing at Rome the Pontifical authority, would permit himself to be led into combinations which would weaken the Papacy—such apprehensions were sheer folly.

There is now no longer room for such fears. The Emperor has explained himself. He has declared, publicly and solemnly, the motives which have compelled him into war, and he has made known to France and to Europe the object which he has proposed to himself.

He goes not to destroy the Pontifical authority, but to consolidate it; he does not go to strengthen demagogy, but to extinguish the fire of legitimate discontents which fed it, and disarm the few who conspire by giving satisfaction to the many who labour. The war so far from turning to the advantage of revolution, shall have for its result the consolidation of order.

Already an irrefutable and venerable evidence is borne on all sides, and proclaims the purity of the views which direct the policy of the Emperor with regard to the Papacy; it is the testimony of the bishops. Whatever apprehension might have at first appeared in certain districts, the respected chiefs of the French clergy admit the alliance of faith and patriotism. They consider that the respect due to the chair of St. Peter perfectly accords with the just demands of national influence and dignity, and that a man may be at the same time a good Catholic and a good Frenchman.

The French clergy have believed in the sincerity of the French Emperor because they are themselves sincere. They have given credence to solemn promises, because they themselves never make them in vain. There is not, then, a religious soul that may not fearlessly pray for the success of our arms, for they have a pledge in the confidence of the episcopacy for the nobleness of the object intended by the war.

It ought to be superfluous to explain at this time how a better organization and an improved administration of Italy, in giving reasonable and legitimate satisfaction to all well-disposed people, will, by that fact itself, render Utopists and revolutionists powerless. What has ever constituted the strength of the wicked? It is the connivance, often blind and involuntary, of the good. To what did the real strength of the Paris demagogues amount in 1848? To less than a thousand poor devils, more famished than convinced, led in leash by some ambitious men who wished to use them in their own hunt after power and pelf. It was not, then, a handful of conspirators like that which could have overturned the monarchy and imposed a republic on France, if the Parliamentary Opposition had not cast agitation into the streets, and if the National Guard, straying from its duty, had not protected the outbreak.

It is the same way in Italy. The real revolutionary strength there is confined to a small number of heads, more or less astray, and the influence of the agitators had no other source than the connivance of honest folk, exasperated and driven to extremitics by the excesses of oreign domination. Italian patriotism will stifle revolution, and the well-disposed, reasonably disinterested and satisfied, will leave the disturbers in weakness and isolation.

Thus the two fears which, at the commencement of the present crisis, assailed men's minds, have no longer a right to exist. The policy of France has been clearly and firmly explained by the Emperor. It would be neither reasonable nor possible, in good faith, to throw doubt upon such a word. Time alone can weaken its anthority, and, consequently, the least we can ask from the most prejudiced minds is to await until a proximate future pronounces between them and us.—Granier de Cassagnac.

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—This Day.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Three per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for Account,	90⅛
Ditto for account, 9th June	—
New Three per Cent. Stock	90⅛
Ditto for new account, 9th June	90⅛ 90
	90
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, Four per Cent. of £92 6s. 2d.	87
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
National Bank	51
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Steam Company	92
Dublin and Liverpool Steamship Build. Co.	—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Company	8
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	¾ ⅞
General Mining Company of Ireland (limited)	3½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda,	
Great Southern and Western	66
Killarney Junction	101½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	12½
Ditto Half Shares,	50
Waterford and Limerick	24½
	19½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, five per cent. perpetual	9⅛
Dublin and Wicklow,	11⅝
Great Southern and Western, four per cent. perpetual	96

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices close at three o'clock.

The next Account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

IRISH ELECTIONS—This Day.

County Sligo.—Sir Gore Booth and Mr. Cooper returned. Both Conservatives.

Londonderry—Derry, 12.30—Greer, 103; Heygate, 73; Dawson, 59. Coleraine, eleven o'clock, Greer, 80; Heygate, 39; Dawson, 41. Newtownlimavady, eleven o'clock, Dawson, 40; Heygate, 39; Greer, 5.

County Limerick—Limerick, 12.30 p.m., Dickson, 421; Monsell, 346; Synan, 206.

County Louth.—State of the Poll at Dundalk at twelve o'clock to-day:—Fortescue, 550; M'Clintock, 466; Bellew, 481. Poll at Ardee, eleven o'clock—Fortescue, 622; M'Clintock, 540; Bellew, 563. Dundalk, two o'clock, Fortescue, 653; Bellew, 542; M'Clintock, 538. Dundalk, 3.10 p.m.—Fortescue, 681; Bellew, 578; M'Clintock, 517.

Accident in Fownes's-street.—Betweeu eleven and twelve o'clock this day an accident occurred at the corner of Fownes's-street, off Dame-street. A man named Edward Kelly, the owner of a dray, No. 3,979, was turning the corner rather quick, when his wheel caught a young man and severely crushed him. He was so much hurt that he was unable to give his name. The police obtained a car and removed him to the hospital.

Irish Election Intelligence.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—Thursday.

Since the termination of the proceedings connected with the nomination on Tuesday, the city has been in a perfect state of tranquillity. To-morrow (Friday) the polling commences at Limerick, Bruff, Rathkeale, and Newcastle, whither strong detachments of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary have been sent to do duty. The contest, as between Colonel Dickson and Counsellor Synan, will be one of the severest yet fought at any election in Ireland. The gallant colonel is powerfully sustained by the landlords of the county, whose tenants have promised to vote with them for Colonel Dickson, who is himself very popular with the peasantry. On the other hand the priests have raised the religious cry of fanaticism, and are resolved to make a determined stand, in defiance of landlordism, to secure the return of the Liberal candidate, Counsellor Synan. The most strenuous exertions are being used at both sides, and it is now admitted that to prognosticate the issue as between the two candidates named would be futile. The Right Hon. William Monsell is so sure of his re-election, independent of either party, that he has not even opened a committee-room. I hope it may turn out so, but there is an adage, "It is bad to be too sure." The right hon. gentleman has by placard disavowed any connexion with Mr. Synan, whose committee thought well of adopting him in connexion with Counsellor Synan, as entitled to their support. This did not appear at all pleasing to the Catholic clergy, and a rumour was also afloat that the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Monteagle had ordered their tenantry to vote for Mr. Monsell alone. Upon consideration and consultation with some "wise-acres" such a course was looked upon as calculated to jeopardise his election, as, in the first place, it would tend to the withdrawal from him of Colonel Dickson's supporters; and secondly, the priests would separate themselves from him, so that "between the two stools he was sure to fall." It is now fixed that the tenantry of Lords Dunraven and Monteagle shall give their second vote to Counsellor Synan, so that it is more than probable the Colonel will, in consequence, have an immense number of plumpers. The struggle will be close under all circumstances, and the issue quite uncertain.—*Saunders*.

Limerick County.—1 o'clock—Monsell, 563; Dickson, 454; Synan, 158.

Close of First Day's Poll—Monsell, 3,175; Dickson, 2,098; Synan, 1,650.

Captain C. D. Carleton, Royal Galway Artillery, was prevented by illness from attending the election, and supporting Mr. Monsell.

KING'S COUNTY—Tullamore, Thursday.

Shortly after eleven o'clock this day, the High Sheriff, the candidates, and their friends, entered the court-house. The High Sheriff was accompanied by his assessor, Patrick Blake, Esq., Q.C. Soon after the doors were thrown open the Crown court was almost filled by a dense multitude, who were most clamorous, and it was with some difficulty a hearing was procured for the reading of the writ; after which the Rev. Pat. O'Mally, of Shinrone, proposed Mr. Patrick O'Brien, and Mr. Cantwell, of Tullamore, seconded his nomination, to represent the King's County in Parliament. James F. Rolleston, Esq., D.L., J.P., proposed, and Mr J. O'Brien seconded Mr. Bland. Both gentlemen have been the representatives since the year 1852. The new candidates, Messrs. Kennedy and Hennessy, were respectively proposed and seconded, the former by Messrs. Carew and Claffy, and the latter by Messrs. Deehan and Hynes, both of Banagher. The candidates then addressed the assembly. When they had concluded, a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Bland and O'Brien. Mr. Smith, conducting agent for the other candidates, demanded a poll. The town is quiet.

COUNTY GALWAY—Ballinasloe, Thursday.

The polling for the county commenced here this morning, at nine o'clock. There was much less excitement than had been expected—in fact, the town up to this hour has been perfectly quiet. A company of the 79th Regiment of Foot, under Captain Lacy, were here, but remained indoors during the day, as their services were not required. We had also a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons who were in readiness at a moment if required. Mr. Montgomery, R.M., who had charge of the town, assisted by Mr. Hill, R.M., was on the streets at an early hour, and, by the determination he evinced to put down the slightest symptom of disturbance, deterred the non-electors from the country, who mustered in considerable numbers. The tallyrooms of Lord Dunlo were in the building known as the Agricultural Hall, and those of Sir Thomas Burke and Mr. Gregory at the office of the *Western Star*. The agents of Lord Dunlo were Messrs. Hyde, Blake, and Davis. Mr. Nolan, assisted by Andrew Comyn, J.P., and Mr. J. W. Comyn, with a few of the Roman Catholic clergy, acted for Mr. Gregory. Mr. P. O'Loughlin represented Sir Thomas Burke. There was much enthusiasm evinced for Lord Dunlo, and the Conservative gentry poured into town to record their votes for him. Mr. Davis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly rode into town at the head of forty-five freeholders to record plumpers for the Conservative candidate. The Roman Catholic clergy appeared to be more anxious for the return of Mr. Gregory than of Sir Thomas Burke. I am glad to say all passed off with tranquillity. The following is the close of the poll to-day, and there are few voters to be brought forward to-morrow:—Dunlo, 354; Gregory, 201; Burke, 179.

Loughrea, Thursday.—Sir T. Burke, 810; W. H. Gregory, 760; Lord Dunlo, 304. Tuam—Sir T. Burke, 281; W. H. Gregory, 263; Lord Dunlo, 240. Ballinasloe—Sir T. Burke, 179; W. H. Gregory, 201; Lord Dunlo, 354. Galway—Sir T. Burke, 341; W. H. Gregory, 313; Lord Dunlo, 208. Gross close of poll for first day—Sir T. Burke, 2,009; W. H. Gregory, 1,981; Lord Dunlo, 1,233.

Galway County—The close of the poll for this county cannot be ascertained till this (Saturday) morning.

Clare County.—Gross final poll of the two days—Vandeleur, 3,629; White, 2,234; Calcutt, 1,999. Thus giving a majority for Colonel Vandeleur over Colonel White of 1,595, and over Mr. Calcutt of 1,830; and a majority for White over Calcutt of 235.

Londonderry County.—Derry, 12 o'clock—Heygate, 255; Dawson, 246; Greer, 244. Newtownlimavady, 12 o'clock—Heygate, 432; Dawson, 426; Greer, 203. Coleraine, 11 o'clock—Heygate, 120; Dawson, 204; Greer, 162. Majority for Dawson over Greer, 58.

Close of First Day's Poll—Dawson, 2,218; Heygate, 2,112; Greer, 1,428.

Louth County.—Dundalk, 11 o'clock—M'Clintock, 65; Fortescue, 48; Bellew, 42; Foster, 1. Ardee, 12 o'clock—Bellew, 272; Fortescue, 261; M'Clintock, 237.

Close of First Day's Poll—Fortescue, 908; Bellew, 834; M'Clintock, 822; Foster, 22.

County Roscommon.—State of the Poll at Athlone, four o'clock—Goff, 349; French, 222; Tennison, 161.

Close of First Day's Poll—French, 591; Goff, 511; Tennison, 321.

Mayo County—Browne and Palmer returned without opposition.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

Antrim County—Colonel Pakenham (C), General Upton (C).
Armagh Borough—Mr. Bond (C.)
Armagh County—Sir W. Verner (C), Close (C).
Athlone—Mr. Ennis (L.)
Bandon—Hon. Captain Bernard (C.)
Belfast—Sir H. Cairns (C), R. Davidson (C).
Carrickfergus—Mr. Torrens (C.)
Cashel—Mr. Lanigan (L.)
Cavan County—Hon. Colonel Maxwell (C), Hon. Captain Annesley (C).
Cork City—Mr. Beamish and Mr. Fagan (L.)
Cork County—Deasy (L.), Vincent Scully (L.)
Carlow Borough—Sir John Edward Acton (L.)
Carlow County—Bruen (C), Bunbury (C).
Clonmel—Mr. Bagwell (L.)
Clare County—Vandeleur (C), White (L).
Coleraine—Dr. Boyd (C.)
Down County—Lord A. Hill and Lieutenant-Col. Forde (Conservatives).
Donegal County—Connolly (C), Hayes (C).
Downpatrick—D. S. Ker (C.)
Drogheda—M'Cann (L.)
Dublin City—Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., John Vance (Conservatives).
Dublin University—Anthony Lefroy, Right Hon. James Whiteside (Conservatives).
Dublin County—Taylor (C), Hamilton (C).
Dundalk—Mr. George Bowyer (L.)
Dungannon—Hon. Colonel Knox (C.)
Dungarvan—John Francis Maguire (L).
Ennis—The Right Hon. H. D. Fitzgerald (Liberal).
Enniskillen—Hon. John Lowry Cole (C.)
Fermanagh County—Archdall (C), Cole (C).
Galway Borough—Lever and Lord Dunkellin (C. and L.)
Kerry County—Lord Castlerosse (L), Right Hon. H. A. Herbert (L).
Kildare County—Cogan (L), More O'Ferrall (L).
Kilkenny City—Mr. Sullivan (L.)
Kinsale—Arnott (L.)
Limerick City—Mr. Russell and Major Gavin (L.)
Lisburn—Mr. Richardson (C.)
Longford County—White (L), Greville (L).
Londonderry City—Sir R. Ferguson (L)
Mallow—Mr. Longfield (C.)
Meath County—Corbally (L), M'Evoy (L).
Monaghan—Colonel C. P. Leslie (C.), and Sir George Forster (C.)
Newry—Mr. Quin (C.)
New Ross—Tottenham (C).
Portarlington—Captain Damer (C.)
Queen's County—Colonel Dunne (C), Michael Dunne (L).
Sligo—Wynne (C).
Tipperary County—O'Donoghue (L), Waldron (L).
Tralee—Captain Daniel O'Connell (L.)
Tyrone County—Corry (C), Lord Claude Hamilton (C).
Waterford City—Mr. Hassard and Mr. Blake (C. and L.)
Waterford County.—Hon. Mr. Talbot (C.), and Captain Esmonde (L.)
Westmeath County—Levinge (L), Urquhart (L).
Wexford Borough—Mr. J. E. Redmond (L.)
Wicklow County—Hume (C), Lord Proby (L).
Youghal—Butt (L).

NOMINATION FIXED.

Kilkenny County, Saturday, May 14.

Sporting Intelligence.

COUNTY OF GALWAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.

The following are the entries for the Galway Hunt Cup, to be run over the Knockbarron Course, Loughrea, on the 16th and 17th May, 1859:—

Mr. Naghten's Peter Simple (late Old Times), 5 yrs old; Mr. Naghten's Kate, aged; Mr. Parsons Persse's br g Summerhill, 6 yrs old; Captain Walter Persse's b m Marchioness, 6 yrs old; Captain W. Persse's b g Tenant-right, aged; Mr. W. Master's b h Drumstick, aged; Mr. Walter Seymour's Wooden Leg, 5 yrs old; Mr. Daly's Lord Harry, 6 yrs old.

NEWMARKET RACES—Thursday, May 12.

1,000 Guinea Stakes—Mayonaise, 1; Ariadne, 2; Prelude, 3. Three ran. Won by twenty lengths.

Two years old Plate—Termagant Colt, 1; Emily, 2.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Oceanus, 1.

Newmarket Plate—Colt by Pelion, 1; Emly, 2.

£50 Handicap Plate—Odd Fellow, 1; Knuckle Duster, 2. Eight ran.

Handicap Sweepstakes—Newstead, 1; Solomon, 2.

Sweepstakes of £10—Dead heat between Neophyte and Miss Douzer.

PARTICULARS OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. forfeit; for three-year olds, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8s. 4lb. The second to save his stake. R.M. 52 subs.

Mr. W. Day's the Promised Land, 8st 7lb	1
Mr. J. H. Wyndham's Cynricus, 8st 7lb	2
Baron Rothschild's Crafton, 8st 7lb	3
Mr. J. Shelley's Sir Hercules, 8st 7lb	4
Mr. J. Merry's Lord of the Manor, 8st 7lb	0
Mr. A. Nichol's Phantom, 8st 7lb	0
Mr. C. Peck's Napoleon, 8st 7lb	0
Mr. J. Parker's Nimrod, 8st 7lb	0
Mr. G. Liley's Marske, 8st 7lb	0

Betting at starting—Even agst The Promised Land, 9 to 2 agst Phantom, 7 to 1 agst Napoleon, 100 to 6 each agst Cynricus and Crafton, 30 to 1 agst Lord of the Manor, 40 to 1 agst Sir Hercules.

The race admits of little description. Promised Land soon held his opponents safe, was followed home by Cynricus, Phantom, Sir Hercules, and Crafton to the Bushes Hill, on descending which the race was over, for Phantom and Sir Hercules dropped away beaten, and the Promised Land won literally "as he liked" by a length and a half, the second beating the third by three lengths, four lengths separating the third from the fourth; Nimrod was fifth, Napoleon and Marske were next, close together; Phantom was several length behind them, and Lord of the Manor was last, beaten off.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

NEWMARKET RACES—May 13.

Handicap Sweepstakes.
Olympus ... 1
Hop Merchant ... 2

Handicap Sweepstakes.
Killigrew ... 1
Blue Jacket ... 2
Lifeboat ... 3
Five ran.

Sweepstakes of £10.
Filly (by Pelion ... 1

Newmarket Stakes.
Phantom ... 1
Comforter ... 2
Sir Hercules ... 3
Three ran.

Sweepstakes of £10.
Filly by Killian ... 1
Rosalie ... 2

Selling Handicap.
Surprise ... 1
Dejanira ... 2
Five ran.

Handicap Sweepstakes—£10. Last half a. b.
Doubloon ... 1
Queen Charlotte ... 2

Sweepstake of £50.
Snap walked over.
Match—Love Bird beat Watersprite.

Sporting Extraordinary.—A few days ago an individual was amusing himself with a gun in the marshes of the Ettrick on Dunsdalehaugh, when a snipe arose which seemed either to possess a charmed life, or by its gyrations to reflect little credit on the skill of the sportsman. Four times was the "deadly tube" discharged, with only the effect of the Irishman's volley, in making him "quit that quick." At the fourth shot the snipe flew right forward, and, striking the telegraph wire in its rapid course, literally committed suicide by decapitating itself on the slender "lightning wire." On being picked up, still to increase the wonder, it was found that several drops of the shot had passed through and through the feathers of the wings, without touching any of the bones.—*Border Advertiser*.

Amenities of the General Election.—An "ancient mariner," warmly attached to the flag of Mr. Wawn, fought bravely by his side in the South Shields contest—Jack loving his leader all the more "for his name of John." There was one thing, however, however, which (as he told a Quaysider on Saturday night) he could not forgive in the beaten candidate—and that was, that when the poll was over, "he shook hands with Mr. Ingham!" What, then, would Jack have said on Tuesday, after the South Northumberland election, if he had seen the Conservative member (Mr. Liddell) repair to Bywell with the Liberal member (Mr. Beaumont), and quietly commence fishing for salmon in the waters of the Tyne! And the honourable angler fished on his colleague's grounds to some purpose, too; for he speedily landed four fine fish. Is there any other member, from the Isle of Wight to the Orkneys, who can boast of the performance of such a feat on the day of his election?—*Gateshead Advertiser*.

Movement against Ministers.—It is stated confidently in the clubs of London, that immediately on the meeting of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will move, and Lord John Russell second, a vote of censure on ministers for having dissolved Parliament under the critical circumstances of the times.

Metropolitan Hall, Dublin (late Music Hall).—An agreement has been entered into by responsible parties for the purchase of the Music Hall, by a company, under the Limited Liabilities Act, "for Protestant and other charitable purposes." We understand that the shareholders' list is rapidly filling up, and that the shares already taken exceed 200.—*Evening Mail*.

Fate of a Spy.—Yesterday (Friday) evening a wretched man, Giovanni Dosenna, from Pavia, was caught at Biella by the Piedmontese, whilst indulging in the dangerous profession of a spy. The proofs of his guilt were found on him, and four hours after he was sent to his account by six Bersaglieri.—*Turin Letter*.

Private letters from Mostar, says the *Vienna Gazette*, state that a conflict took place near Longa, on the 3rd inst., between the Turkish troops and a body of insurgents, aided by some Montenegrins. The insurgents have intercepted the road between Gazke and Roccia. It is reported that Dervish-Pacha will be sent to the scene of these disturbances.

Rather Boastful.—The *Charivari* publishes an engraving representing France and Austria on the ground ready to engage in a duel. At a little distance behind the former stand an English, Russian, Prussian, and Piedmontese officer; while on the side of Austria no one is to be seen. France, represented by a captain of infantry, with head aloft and martial mien, observes to the champion of Austria, also an officer, but with head down and piteous look, "I have my seconds; where are yours? You must admit that you have not been able to find any."

Death Punishment abolished in Tuscany.—The Provisional Government of Tuscany, considering that Tuscany was the first state in Europe in which the punishment of death was abolished; considering that, if capital punishments were subsequently restored, this only occurred when political passions had overborne the progress of civilisation and the mildness of the Tuscan character; considering, morever, that capital punishments, though thus restored, have never been enforced, because civilisation was found to be stronger than the axe of the executioner—has decreed and decrees the punishment of death abolished.

Narrow Escape, and Gallantry of an Officer.—On Wednesday last as the Rev. Mr. Rainsford, his lady, and two children, were driving in an open phaeton in the neighbourhood of Dowdall's Hill, their horse, a spirited animal, took fright and ran off at the top of his speed, and, were it not for the timely and gallant conduct of Captain Macneill, of the 13th Light Dragoons, the result might have been fearful. The gallant gentleman seized the reins of the furious animal, and after being dragged upwards of a hundred yards along the road, succeeded in bringing him to a stand, when the rev. gentleman and his family were enabled to get safely out of the carriage.—*Dundalk Examiner*.

COUNTY OF KERRY ELECTION.

The election for this county was held on Tuesday last in the Record Court. The galleries and the body of the court were densely crowded.

On the platform and its vicinity we noticed, on entering the court, Lord Viscount Castlerosse, Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, Sir William Duncan Godfrey, Bart., Kilcoleman Abbey; Messrs. William Talbot Crosbie, D.L., Ardfert Abbey; John F. Godfrey, D.L., Kilcoleman Abbey; Very Rev. Dean M'Ennery, General Stokes, Messrs. James O'Connell, J.P., Lakeview; John Morrogh Bernard, J.P., D.L.; Maurice James O'Connell, J.P., D.L.; William Sandes, J.P., Pyrmount; George Gunn, J.P., Ploverhill; D Mahony, J.P., Dunloe Castle; N. Donovan, J.P., Tralee; R. Morphy, J.P., Killarney; J. Quill, J.P., Tralee; E. Rae, J.P., Keel; S. M. Hussey, J.P., Lock Lodge; J. Sealy, J.P., Mollockmarky; J. Leahy, J.P., B.L., Southhill; Eusebius M'Gillycuddy Eagar, J.P., Clifden Lodge; Gerard O'Connor, J.P., Tralee; James E. Godfrey, J.P., Milltown; Kean Mahony, J.P., Cullina; Very Rev. John Mawe, P.P., Tralee; Rev. P. O'Connor, Killarney; Rev. G. O'Sullivan, P.P., Killorglin; Rev. Florence M'Carthy, P.P., Firies; Rev. A. S. Griffin, C.C., C.C., Killarney; Rev. M. Murphy, Milltown; Rev. J. Connihan, C.C., Killarney; Walter W. Murphy, M.D., do.; Rev. D. O'Donoghue, C.C., Tralee; Rev. M. O'Sullivan, C.C., do.; Rev. L. O'Regan, C.C., Killorglin; Messrs. Thadee William Murphy (conducting agent to Lord Castlerosse); Edward Murphy (conducting agent to the Right Hon. A. Herbert; W. J. Neligan, solicitor, Tralee; M. S. Lawlor, M.D., Killarney; L. S. Griffin, M.D., Killarney; D. J. O'Connell, B.L., Lakeview; Francis Bland, Woodlawn; — Mannsell, Glebe, Milltown; John Thos. Quill, Tralee; H. D. Curtayne, Ballycasheen; James Curtayne, Killarney; J. Donovan, M.D., J.P., S.R.N., Killarney; James E. Connor, solicitor, Tralee; G. C. M'Dermott, Killarney; John Egan, Tralee; Morgan M'Sweeney, Quarry Lodge; M. D. Brennan, Coolbane; Charles A. M'Carthy, solicitor, Killarney; Thos M'Donogh, Killarney; Laurence Griffin, Justin M'Carthy, James Molony, Daniel O'Callaghan, T. R. Wilson, Denis O'Connor, V. S. M'Sweeny, John M'Kay, P. Regan, James Egan, &c., Killaeney.

The writ having been read by Mr. Harnet, Sub-Sheriff,

The High-Sheriff said—I am now ready to hear any elector who has a candidate to propose to represent the county of Kerry in Parliament.

Sir W. D. Godfrey, amidst loud cheers, came forward and said:—Mr. High-sheriff and gentlemen Electors of the county of Kerry—I appear again before you for the fifth time to propose my friend Mr. Herbert as your representative in the Commons House of Parliament (loud cheers). Mr. Herbert has now so long represented this his native county, that I think it will be unnecessary for me to say much to you on the subject of his public life (hear). I am proud to think that you will agree with me that he is a man whose will and ability to serve his country is undenied (hear), that his character for honour and high principle no man will call in question. I beg, therefore, to propose the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert as a candidate for the representation of this county (cheers).

Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Esq., D.L., in coming forward was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said—Mr. High-Sheriff and brother electors, I congratulate you that we are met here this day in a spirit of concord—that we can all agree in performing that important duty which the constitution of our country calls upon us to discharge. Gentlemen, we have the satisfaction of feeling, while other constituencies in this land are being called together to fight the political battle of the day, engaged in deadly political conflict, we can meet together in concord and harmony, not because we fear to exercise, as now the humblest elector who hears me has a right to do, that constitutional right, but because we have a confidence in the wisdom, the integrity and the ability of our representatives (cheers). Gentlemen, for the fourth, or, I believe, the fifth time, I stand here to second the nomination which has just been proposed to you. In doing so, I should be sorry to say one word, or that a single expression should fall from me calculated to wound the feelings or outrage the opinions of any one who may happen to differ from me. We have fortunately come, gentlemen, to a time in the political history of this country, when men can hold different opinions and different views on political questions, without in any degree interfering with the social intercourse which we all are proud to have with those who differ from us (cheers). Sir, we have agreed to differ; we have recognised the truth of the words of the Poet, that—

"All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace."

Now, Sir, at the last election, when I had the honour to second Mr. Herbert's nomination, it was on an occasion when he was called on to perform important and arduous official duties. I then told you that he assumed those duties with the responsibility which attached to them, and how well he performed those duties, and how well he discharged those responsibilities, those alone can know who have been connected with him in his official career, (Tremendous cheering). Gentlemen, up to the time of the Palmerston Ministry going out, he filled the important office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with great advantage to the country in general, great credit to the county which he represented, and great honor to himself. At the time of the dissolution of that Ministry, Lord Derby was called into office. He gathered together the remains of that Tory party which had been long struggling for place; and the question that is now put to the country by those elections is—whether we are to continue that party in the government of this country—of this empire—by giving them a majority in the Commons House of Parliament (no). That is the question, gentlemen, that you are asked this day to answer. In answering that question, let us deliberate for a while and consider the position of that party. They were most amiable—they would do almost anything you ask them. Ah! there is a pride that apes humility. Believe them not (hear and cheers). It was only because they were in a minority—a miserable minority—that they pretend to be more liberal than the Liberals themselves (hear, hear). But in that diluted Toryism there is a spirit that has never died. It was that spirit that insulted your Roman Catholic gentry in that jury-box (tremendous cheers)—that spirit which has appeared in this very hall of justice, and desecrated the very building in which we stand (great cheering). It was that spirit which hounded that illustrious statesman, Sir Robert Peel, from the administration of the country, and embittered his dying moments. Open the pages of history, and you will see the same dominant spirit, trampling on the liberties of the people, obstructing the progressive development of our constitutional rights, and endeavouring to stain the fountain—the blessed fountain—of liberty and light, whose elevating influences have been shed around us (cheers). [A Voice—Ma gra urth, Ardfert (cheers and laughter)]. 'Twas this spirit that attempted to rule us with the iron despotism of the "divine right of Kings" in the times of the Stuarts (hear, hear). 'Twas this spirit that attempted to crush the rising aspirations of a great and free people at the time of the American war. It was this spirit that dared to rivet the chains of political bondage on our Roman Catholic countrymen (loud applause) before Emancipation. 'Twas this spirit, sir—this dominant spirit, which lies low, but is mighty still, that brought this country to the verge of revolution before the Reform Bill. 'Twas the same spirit of party that attempted to snatch the food from the mouths of the starving people in the time of a Derby and a Disraeli. [A voice—More power. I always said you were a fine fellow (laughter and cheers)]. Sir, these are the antecedents of this party. Are we to be held up to public condemnation because we refuse any longer to follow in the crawling track of their political blunders (hear)? Oh! but they lately brought in a Reform Bill? Yes! a pinchbeck, plated article, never intended to liberalize the country—to give an inch of liberty to any person connected with this country, or to elevate the condition of this country. It was a mere mockery—a delusion—and intended as such. They gave with one hand liberty to one class, and they grabbed it with the other from another class (hear, hear), trying to neutralize the driblets of liberty with which they attempted to mock us. Well, gentlemen, these are a few of the miserable outlines of that miserable party; and we are now to answer the question—Are we to have them back again (no, no,) to govern this great country—great in its love of justice—great in the constitutional rights of a free and a mighty people (cheers)? Sir, the thunder-bolt of war has fallen upon Europe, may Heaven keep such a calamity from our shore! But if, in the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, we are engaged in that war, may we feel that we have widened the basis of our political liberty, and depend for our greatest safe-guard upon the affection, and patriotism, and the freedom of an enlightened and great people (hear, hear). I have done. I thank you deeply for the honour and the kindness I have always received at your hands (hear, hear, and cheers). I have experienced those sentiments not very long ago. In appealing to them, I found none wanting. [A Voice—And never will]—whether 'twas the clergy of this country, or the people of this country. [A Voice—The people of this county (cheers)]. I have ever received from each and all that generous, kind indulgence of which I feel I am most unworthy (no, no, and cheers). Sir, I have attempted in feeble words to recommend Mr. Herbert to you. I know that that policy that I have feebly pourtrayed, he will manfully and ably maintain. He is a tried man (hear, hear). You have known him now for many years, and there is no act of his political life that cannot be endorsed by the humblest elector that now hears me (hear, hear). Sir, I beg leave, therefore, to second the nomination which you have heard proposed by my friend Sir William Godfrey (loud cheers).

The High Sheriff—Has any other elector a candidate to propose?

The Very Rev. Dean M'Ennery came forward and was received with loud and long continued cheers. After many eulogistic remarks upon the character and conduct of Viscount Castlerosse, the very rev. gentleman concluded by saying:—He (Viscount Castlerosse) felt that property had its rights, and he felt with equal force that rights and protection are coralative terms (cheers). He felt a love for his tenantry (cheers). He wished to protect and defend them as a landlord and a legislator (cheers). These are the antecedents of Valentine Brown, and I have now great delight in having the honour and pleasure of proposing Valentine Brown, Viscount Castlerosse, as one of the Members of this County of Kerry in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. James O'Connell came forward amid loud and long continued cheers, and said—We will send to the Imperial Parliament my noble young friend and his right honourable colleague, to oppose, as they have done before, firmly, consistently, but not factiously, the administration of Lord Derby (hear). I regret that at the late elections a section of the Roman Catholic clergy gave the Derby Government the benefit of their support. I confess, gentlemen, I cannot understand the principle upon which that support was given, when I recollect the antecedents of those gentlemen, and the earnest and enthusiastic support they gave on all former occasions to the Liberal party. For my own part, there is no person in the community who pays a greater veneration to all the tenets and principles of the Roman Catholic Church, of which I am a member; but, at the same time, I reserve to myself the prerogative and right on civil and political matters of exercising my own judgment (hear, hear)—Really, my friend, Mr. Crosbie, of Ardfert Abbey, has spoken so fully on the merits of our political parties, that I shall pass that by here. But as the reasons given for this in the papers was that the Derby Government sent Roman Catholic chaplains to India, I say, in answer to that, that the Government of Lord Aberdeen sent chaplains and Sisters of Mercy to the Crimea. The principle, therefore, being once conceded, I ask any man in this land simply whether it was not a matter of course that this should not be continued? As to our gratitude for that, I think I have settled that point (hear, hear). Perhaps, those reverend gentlemen are in love with the conduct of Lord Naas as Secretary for Ireland. The office of Secretary is a most important one in the Government of this country. It is through him every act is done. He is in correspondence with the Minister, whoever he may be; and, therefore, with such a weight of business on his hands, he is liable to commit a mistake—liable at all times to be reminded of it, while he's entitled to praise if he has done anything good. Humble as I am, what I say may go through the Press. Therefore I ask, with all respect, these Roman Catholic clergymen whether they are quite satisfied with Lord Naas's Police Bill? The Police of Dublin have been in existence since the Reform Bill. A better, more loyal, or a more efficient force there is not in the British Empire (hear hear, and cheers). What has this gentleman, who is to get the support of the popular party, done? He has come before Parliament, and said "There are too many Roman Catholics in that force—I will infuse a little Orange blood into it (hear, hear, and groans). I will send from the North some men of the right sort amongst them." If he did not carry that bill we need not thank him; but we thank our noble friend here and his Right Hon. colleague and others who voted and prevented him from carrying it (hear, hear, and cheers). Sir, every political party in this country have the press at their command, and it is right they should, in this and every free country. I am sorry to say there are now few free countries but our own. There is a paper in Dublin called the *Daily Express* which, it has been publicly stated, and never questioned, is the property of Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General. [A Voice—Three groans for him (groans)]. It was stated in that and other Conservative papers that the only complaint which could be brought against the police was that after their duties they were so inconsiderate as to go to the Christian Brothers to attend to their religious duties. I am not here to attempt a reply to the newspapers. It is a very absurd and futile thing to attempt a controversy with them. My friend, Mr. Crosbie, in language I cannot command, gave some account of the Tory party. My memory is pretty good, and I cannot but tell you a few stories off and on. At the late elections for the first time the Roman Catholics in England thought proper to interfere in our Irish elections. Did they interfere to assert popular rights, or to assist us in asserting them? No. They interfered to saddle on us the Derby Conservative Government. Not all the blood of all the Norfolks—the then Duke, like the present one, was a Catholic—could obtain before '29 the position of a Justice of Peace in England, though in Ireland we had the privilege since '93. Really under those circumstances I do complain. Let them confine their bad politics to their own country. After one or two further observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded amidst loud applause.

The High Sheriff—Does any other elector propose another candidate? (No, no). Then I declare the Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert and Lord Viscount Castlerosse duly elected (great cheering).

The Right Hon. H. A. Herbert then came forward amid much cheers, and addressed the Electors at considerable length.

Lord Castlerosse then came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheers, which lasted for several minutes. In the course of his observations his lordship said:—This is what took place when the Government introduced their Reform Bill: a step on their part, which gave rise to a course of events, ending in the dissolution of Parliament. This bill, which the Government called one of Reform, appeared to the Liberals of every shade, and of every degree of experience, as reactionary, and not reforming; and, accordingly, the various sections of our party, combining together, defeated the Government scheme by a large majority (cheers); but the combination which defeated the Government, being the combination of politicians whose opinions differ only in degree, should not be confounded with that combination of discordant elements (of extreme Tories with ultra Radicals) which brought Lord Derby into, but can never keep him in power (hear). I voted against the Government, and that vote I am here to avow and to defend if necessary (cheers). The so-called Reform Bill was a delusion, and, therefore, I voted with the majority. But without reference to the demerits of that bill, I confess I think the present Ministry should be opposed on the ground that they are incapable of governing Ireland in obedience to those principles of civil and religious liberty (hear and cheers), without which there can be no peace or enduring prosperity in the land.

The Rev. George O'Sullivan having addressed the assemblage, and a vote of thanks being passed to the High Sheriff, the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held on Thursday in the board-room, James's-street.

J. O. Bonsall, Esq., in the chair.

The other guardians present were:—Messrs. James Plunket, Cornelius Shannon, Dr. Wall, William Beasely, Maurice Connor, Andrew Rogers, John Keogh, John Byrne, Simon Ledwidge, Thomas F. Calbeck, J.P.; Thomas Franklin, George G. Place, J.P.; Patrick Whelan, John Prescott, D. P. Ryan, J.P.; Alderman Dowling, John H. Askins, Alderman Kinahan, J.P.; Thomas Dockrell. Mr. Otway, P.L.I., also attended.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining in house as per last return, 2,307; admitted during the week, 61; born, 1; discharged during the week, 106; died, 8; remaining on the 7th instant, 2,285. Of these there were—sick and infirm, 1,152; healthy children, 506; healthy adults, 411; aged and healthy, 216.

THE FREEMEN.

Mr. Byrne was about to inquire of the master whether a pauper freeman left the house to vote at the late election, when—

Mr. Rogers interposed by saying—If you want to preserve the discipline of the house what else would you have him to do? He followed the high example of Mr. Otway by voting for Brady and M'Carthy, and why do you blame him? He on both occasions did the same thing, and followed the same example, and at the previous election voted for Brady and Reynolds, and on the last occasion he came back and said that his son got all, and he got nothing (laughter).

The Chairman remarked that on that day week it was stated that one man left the house to vote for Grogan and Vance, but upon inquiry it was found that he had voted for Brady and M'Carthy, and on the occasion of the former election he voted for Brady and Reynolds. It was stated that on the present occasion he received a "consideration," which, although not given to himself, was given to his family out of doors.

Mr. Price wished Captain Lindsay were present and he would call the chairman to order for mentioning such a subject at the board, and he should like to know upon what authority he stated that only one man left the house.

The subject was not further discussed, and after the usual routine business the board adjourned.

Limerick Election Homicides.—John M'Namara, another of the unfortunate sufferers in the Irishtown last week, died on Thursday night in Barrington Hospital, where his dying depositions have been taken by the Mayor, in presence of several magistrates, and the police authorities interested in the issue of the investigation, which is to be taken up on next Tuesday.

Outrages in the Queen's County.—The magistrates of Ballickmoyler were engaged for a considerable period on Wednesday in investigating the circumstances connected with a serious outrage committed on property belonging to D. Herring Cooper, Esq., and a respectable farmer named Daniel Grant. Wm. Cope Cooper, Esq., occupied the chair, and the other magistrates present were—Joseph Fishbourne, James FitzMaurice, B. B. Edge, and W. R. FitzMaurice. Mr. Grant stated that on the night of the 8th inst. his car was maliciously destroyed, one of his horses injured by being stabbed with some sharp instrument, a number of his fowl killed, and some of his farming implements broken. With reference to the outrage on Mr. Cooper, it appeared that that gentleman had despatched a horse and cart to the colliery on the night in question, for the purpose of bringing back a quantity of coals, but it is supposed the ruffians, meeting the vehicle, believed it belonged to Mr. Grant, whereupon they cut the harness, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the man in charge of the animal. The magistrates expressed their determination to use every exertion in their power to bring the parties to justice, and for that purpose a subscription was immediately opened, which in a few minutes amounted to nearly £50, which, when it is extended, shall be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators.—*Saunders*.

Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.—The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ending the 25th of March last states that the receipts on revenue account amounted to £9,001, and the working expenses to £6,050, leaving a balance of £2,651 against £3,500 at the corresponding period of last year. After deducting £5,104 for interest on loans, there remained £547 to the credit of revenue. These payments amount in the aggregate to £768. The ordinary working expenses as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1858 showed a reduction of £578. The directors, undea present circumstances, and until the company is in a position to pay a dividend, decline accepting the remuneration voted to them by the proprietors. The capital account showed that £588,434 had been received, and £589,084 expended, leaving a balance of £650 against the company.

The Hostile Generals—The French Loan—The Spirit of the Troops, &c.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"Some of the learned strategists who write leaders in London journals must afford amusement to the folks actually on the ground—if they have leisure for it—as the *Times* brings to-day a speculation about the Austrians "having quitted Voghera and Tortona," to quit which they should have first got there. These two fortress towns were never approached by them within cannon range, though they did succeed in cutting the wires midway between the two strongholds. No fortified town has yet been taken by them; open boroughs, such as Novara and Vercelli, being their only trophies. The plans of Gyulai are now found to be utterly worthless, and confusion reigns at head-quarters. Old Hess makes no secret of his scorn at the whole affair, and he washes his hands of it. Court intrigue has alone put Gyulai in command, the objection to Feldzeugmeister Hess being his Protestantism, Baron de Bruck being liable to the same disqualification, though he alone is found equal to the finance department—no child's play. I see it stated that this war must be short, as cash will run short among both belligerents. This is a monstrous mistake as France is meant. Scarce is the loan of five hundred millions francs offered to the people than it is caught up in small fractions by the masses, and on Monday evening fully one-half the amount, 250 millions, was taken in retail by the departments round Paris alone, (Seine et Marne, Seine et Oise, Eure et Loire, and Loiret). I saw myself this morning a dense column, three-deep of men and women of every rank, reaching from the gate of the Treasury in Rue Rivoli, to near the Place Vendome, all with their investments eager to purchase Government *rentes*. No broker or banker intervenes between the nation and the Exchequer. Another 30 millions sterling could be had next year amid the enthusiasm of victory. For that greatest of all helps to triumph, as Napoleon I. always said, is not so much the *physique* as the *morale* of an army. Not a French soldier but has the firm conviction of coming laurels; not a Croat or Bohemian (if such machinery can think at all) but has dull misgivings of a cypress tree or weeping willow on some Indian river. In a paltry spirit Ems and Wiesbaden have given orders to quit and turn out all French tradesfolk and artisans. If France were disposed to retaliate there would be a regular St. Bartholomew riddance of near 80,000 Germans, mostly tailors, clerks, waiters at hotels, boots, grooms, sugar bakers, cobblers, and dabblers in dough, not only in Paris, but every large French town."

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

A general meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held on Thursday in the house No. 81, Lower Baggot-street, for the purpose of receiving the report and drawing for prizes.

Lord Talbot de Malahide occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the following report:—

"In submitting their first report, your committee would have been happy to have announced a much larger amount of subscriptions than the list for this year exhibits; but, considering the very great difficulties that a new enterprise such as the Art Union of Ireland has had to encounter, and the short period during which the subscription lists have been open, it may, from the progress already made, be fairly asserted that the principles and plan of operations of your association have been ratified by an encouraging amount of public adhesion, and that a secure foundation has been laid for more abundant success in future years. It is but right to state that when the committee of the Irish Institution undertook the establishment of your association, under the conviction that such an aid for the development of native talent and the cultivation of public taste was imperatively demanded in Ireland, it was with this impression that the Dublin Art-Union, which had been formed in 1856, had ceased its operations, inasmuch as there had been no exhibition for 1857, and the annual exhibition of 1858 had passed over without any purchases having been made by the committee of that art-union. The committee of the Dublin Art-Union have since renewed their operations; but based on the Art-Union of Ireland is, on entirely different principles, it is only necessary to make this passing allusion to its origin to prevent the supposition of its having been established in any spirit of rivalry to an existing institution. Your committee was, however, well aware that it had to encounter very formidable rivals in the long-established English and Scotch art-unions, which have their agents in all the leading cities of Ireland, from which they draw considerable annual subscriptions. But it was obvious that whatever might be the attractions of these societies, or their advantages to individual subscribers, they could do little for the advancement of art in Ireland, and on this ground, on the broad rational basis of promoting art in Ireland by endeavouring to secure a market for its productions as well as to attract those of artists in general to its annual academic and other exhibitions, your committee have mainly urged the claims of the association. It would be out of place here to discuss the merits of the plans of other similar societies as compared with that of the Art-Union of Ireland; but it may be interesting to know that a great amount of adhesion has been given to your association expressly on the ground that no print is to be issued to subscribers, but that the bulk of the subscriptions is to form the prize fund, whereby a more varied and beneficial expenditure is secured to artists generally, and the chances to subscribers of obtaining a good work of art are considerably increased. The right of selection in all cases by the prizeholders is another feature of the plan which has obtained approbation. Your committee was appointed in June, 1858; but much time was occupied in maturing the details of the plan and in obtaining the formal sanction of the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade. It was not until the 27th of September that the subscription lists were opened, and, therefore, only seven months have been available for giving publicity to the existence and principles of this Art-Union; and having regard to the steady course of the support it has received, there is every reason to conclude that had the lists been open for the full period of twelve months much larger results would have been attained. It is necessary here to refer to another point, not only in connexion with the present amount of your funds, but with the view to future years—it is, that heretofore art-union lists in Ireland have remained open during the period of the annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and many persons may have been naturally induced to subscribe by seeing works of art exhibited which they might desire to have a chance of possessing. This plan is always practicable with a committee of selection, who purchase from time to time; but the distribution must take place before the opening of the exhibition, when the prizeholders are to select for themselves, in order that they may be on a par with the private purchaser. Such is the rule of the London Art-Union, in which the holders of the principal prizes have the right of selection, and for the reason assigned such must also be the rule of the Art-Union of Ireland. The amount of your present subscription list may possibly have been affected by reason of this part of the system not being generally known; but your committee does not apprehend in future years any sensible effect to the prejudice of the institution will result from it. The total amount of subscriptions have been £888 3s. The expenses, necessarily heavy, together with a small sum reserved for contingencies, amount to £309 6s., and a sum of £580 remains for distribution, which has been divided into 134 prizes, varying from £1 1s. to £70, being a proportion of about one prize to every six shares. It should be remarked that, although the expenses are necessarily heavy in the first year, and, on a small subscription list, absorb a disproportionate share of the gross amount, the simplicity of the principle of the Art-Union is fully exemplified by the arrangement of prizes which the committee have been enabled to make. No prize is less in money value than the cost of one share, and the committee have taken measures to enable the winner of the smallest prize to obtain for it a work or works of art of intrinsic merit. A variety of selection is afforded in this respect, which, as contrasted with the system of minor prizes given in other art-unions, such as photographs, chromolithographs, &c., repeated in thousands, must be admitted as tending more to the advancement of pure art. Having in view one of the primary objects of the Art-Union—namely, the encouragement of public exhibitions in Ireland—the committee have had pleasure in recognising the exhibitions about to be opened in Belfast, as well as that of the Royal Hibernian Academy, as one from which prizeholders may select their pictures. In accordance with the rule laid down at the formation of the Art-Union of Ireland, your committee, which was nominated by the committee of the Irish Institution, subject to election by ballot at the first general meeting, is now dissolved, its members being, however, eligible for re-election, and a ballot for that purpose is now opened."

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He believed that the objects of the institution should entitle it to support. It encouraged native artists, and he was happy to say that not a few Irishmen had earned for themselves fame in the highest walk of art, and it was calculated to foster and spread through the country a correct taste.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, in seconding the motion, congratulated the members of the society upon the very large number of subscriptions they had received. Their success had greatly surpassed his expectations, and proved that they had made a very excellent commencement, and that their objects and principles were generally approved of. They had laboured to increase their funds and also to induce a large number of persons to co-operate with them; and it was with this view that they had given as many prizes as they believed they possibly could. These prizes had been made worth seeking for, and would be likely to remunerate artists. The objection was sometimes made that in an Irish Art-Union works of art from other countries should not be admitted, but it appeared to him that the reverse should be the rule, for such a course would provoke the spirit of emulation among Irishmen, who compared their own works with the *chef d'œuvres* of others. Thus industry would be stimulated, and the standard of excellence elevated.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The drawing of the prizes then commenced, Calvert Stronge, Esq., J.P., and Christopher Coppinger, Q.C., acting as scrutineers.

The following is the list of prizes:—

£70—Edward S. Pim, Mountrath, ticket, 403.

£50—James Jennett, Essex-quay, 880.

£40—Viscount Massereene, 156.

£30—Sergeant Berwick, Q.C., Upper Merrion-street, 218.

£20—Miss Robinson, Banbridge, 470.

£20—George Hodges, Westmorland-street, 204.

£15 each—J. S. Wiseheart, jun., Suffolk-street, 707; Miss Brady, Upper Pembroke-street, 358; R. M. Chamney, Middle Abbey-street, 85; and George M. M'Gusty, jun., Mountjoy-square, 1,207.

£10 each—F. Broughton, Belfast, 1,164; Patrick Blanchfield, Kilkenny, 843; R. H. Rowe, London, 1,023; and Wm. Allen, Ship-street, 1,101.

£7 each—Francis Horner, Newry, 501; Joseph Glover, Upper Abbey-street, 273; Rev. P. Smith, Francis-street, 1,217; Joshua Clarke, Q.C., Herbert-street, 173; Alderman Campbell, Upper Sackville-street, 330; Francis Kiernan, Westmoreland-street, 793.

£5 each—Miss Turner, Hammersmith, Ball's-bridge, 318; Joseph Fisher, Waterford, 86; Charles Lyster, Fleet-street, 704; Charles O'Farrell, J.P., Loughrea, 336; B. L. Guinness, Stephen's-green, 210; Thomas Maher, D.L., Enniscorthy, 1,150; Edward Higginbotham and Co., 1,115; Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, R.C. Bishop of Galway, 1,176; Miss Molloy, Capel-street, 1,184; William Parker, Cork, 444; Captain Hartley, Clonsilla; and Thomas Spain, Nenagh, 1049.

£3 each.—Rev. Richard Lowe, Athlone, 495; Elkington and Mason, Birmingham, 363; George Waring, Newry, 602; John Lentaigne, J.P., Great Denmark-street, 425; J. W. L. Naper, D.L., 37; Major-General Larcom, 5; Mr. J. J. Gaskin, Choral Classes, 612; J. H. Colvin, Usher's-quay, 545; Viscount Massareene, 157.

£2 Each.—Robert M'Mullen, Leeds, 569; Wm. Mooney, Lower Ormond-quay, 328; John E. Pigot, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, 220; Marchioness of Drogheda, 333; D. F. M'Carthy, Dalkey, 230; James Brady, Golden-lane, 149; and Henry Roe, Fitzwilliam-square, East, 71. Besides eighty prize-holders of one guinea each.

After the drawing took place, a vote of thanks to the two young ladies who drew the tallies was passed, and Lord Talbot de Malahide being moved from the chair, and the Right Hon. Maziere Brady being called thereto,

It was moved by Mr. J. Calvert Stronge; seconded by Mr. John Burke, and resolved—"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Talbot de Malahide, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion, and for the valuable assistance that he has been ever ready to afford in the formation and working out of the objects of this association."

Lord Talbot, in returning thanks, stated that he always felt the greatest pleasure, not only in assisting every effort to promote the knowledge and love of the fine arts, but in all other respects the material prosperity of this country; and although he was not fortunate enough to be declared a prize-holder on the present occasion, his satisfaction was very great to perceive that the efforts of this institution had proved so very successful during the past year. He could not help observing how much the chances of prize-holders were increased by taking out more than one ticket; and one of the peculiar advantages of this Art-Union was, that while prize-holders could only purchase one work of art for the amount of their prize, they were not in any way restricted in adding to that amount so as to possess a really valuable work of art; and so this institution, he had no doubt would be the means of assisting the expenditure of sums of money far exceeding the amount of the prizes distributed that day.

The meeting then separated.

Large Arrivals of Gold at the Port of Liverpool.—Since the fourth of the present month no less than four gold-ships have arrived at Liverpool, bringing specie to the amount of 77,558 ounces. The following is the amount brought by each vessel from Australia:—Champion of the Seas, 23,000 oz.; steam-ship Great Britain, 32,000 oz.; White Star Clipper Mermaid, 14,000 oz. valued at £56,000; and the Morning Star, 8,658 oz. There is still a large amount overdue at Liverpool, *en route* from the Antipodes.

The last mail from Australia brings a piece of curious interest under existing circumstances, to the effect, viz., that the Austrian frigate Novara, on a scientific mission, had put into Tahiti, and that the crew and the Austrian men of science had met with a cordial reception from the French naval commandant, who, of course, was ignorant of the fact that his countrymen in Europe were about to meet the Austrians on the field of battle.

A butler in the service of Sir Richard De Burgho, Bart., died suddenly in the wine cellar, at Castle Connell, on Sunday.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Malone v. O'Connor.

The arguments in this case were resumed at the sitting of the court yesterday, the case having been partially gone into on the previous day. The case is, in fact, a continuation of the celebrated old cases of Malone v. O'Connor, that has been so frequently before the public for the last twenty years in the Irish Law and Equity Courts, and the House of Lords. The petition was filed December 8th, 1857, by Anthony Malone, claiming to be the eldest legitimate son of Captain Richard Malone, and grandson of Sergeant Richard Malone, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration that he was entitled to the valuable estates of the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, amounting in value to £10,000 or £12,000 per annum.

The Attorney-General, with Messrs. F. Walsh, Q.C., C. Andrews, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Pilkington, appeared for the petitioner; and Sergeant Deasy, with Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., O'Hagan, Q.C., J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Berkeley, Q.C.; Owen, Jones, and Exham for the several respondents.

The petition stated that in and previous to the year 1774 the Right Hon. Anthony Malone was seised of large estates in various counties in Ireland, including "the Baronstown estate," sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, and on the 12th of February in that year, made his will, and after bequeathing several legacies, annuities, &c., devised them as follows:—"It is my will, and I do accordingly demise and bequeath all my real and freehold estates, of my own purchase and acquisition, or over which I have any power or dominion enabling me to dispose thereof, situate in the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, Longford, Cavan, and Dublin, or elsewhere in Ireland, unto my nephew, Richard Malone (eldest son and heir-at-law of my lately deceased brother Edward Malone), in whom I place the utmost confidence, his heirs and assigns for ever, not entertaining the least doubt but that he will in due time, and upon the first proper occasion, take care not only to have the said estates devised to him by me, but also my paternal estate, settled in such a manner that the said estates may continue in the male line in our family, and in our name and blood, and go to the several branches of it in succession, one after another, according to their priority of birth and seniority of age, the elder and his issue male being always preferred to the younger and his issue male, according to the usual course of family settlement, as by the rule of law the same may be properly done. And I do hereby most earnestly recommend my said nephew to see the same so settled, still, however, reserving to himself, and limiting to all the male branches of our family, to whom estates only for life shall be limited in remainder and succession, all such proper and reasonable powers as are usually given and attendant upon such limited estates, in order to enable him and them—as they shall be respectively seised in possession—to settle jointures on their wives, or such women as they shall happen to marry, and to provide for their younger children, and for their daughters if they shall happen to have daughters only, and no issue male; and to make leases for certain reasonable limited terms, when they shall be respectively in actual possession by virtue of any remainder that shall be so limited to them respectively, and all such other reasonable powers as my said nephew shall think it necessary or expedient to add, in order to guard against the consequences of unforeseen accidents or events." The testator having then directed that if any of the trusts reposed in him by his father's will with respect to the settlement in his name and blood of estates or moneys should remain unperformed at his death, his nephew, Richard Malone, should take care to see them duly performed, and concluded as follows, appointing his nephew his executor:—"Having in manner aforesaid disposed of the greater part of the property with which it has pleased God to bless me, to and among my own nearest relations, in such manner and proportions as appeared to me just, reasonable, and kind, and as I hope may be agreeable to them all, I do most earnestly recommend them to live in love and friendship with one another, and not only affectionately to assist each other as far as they reasonably can, but cautiously to avoid all suits, controversies, and disputes amongst themselves, as such disputes generally tend only to the profit and advantage of others, and too frequently lead the parties engaged in them to difficulties and distress." The testator died in about two years after he made his will, without altering it, and his nephew and executors proved it, and entered into possession of the demised estates. The petition then alleged that at the time of the death of the Right Hon. A. Malone there were six male members of the family and blood, to the last of whom the executor and devisee should, in pursuance of the trust reposed in him, have limited the estate in question in strict settlement for life, with remainder to their first and other sons. The devisee and executor of the testator afterwards became Lord Sunderlin, and it was relied on that if he had properly executed the trusts reposed in him by the will, and had a proper settlement executed, he would have had a life estate, with remainder to the first and other sons successively in tail male with remainder to his brother Edmond Malone, with various other remainders, &c., &c. Lord Sunderlin died without issue in 1816, having survived his brother Edmond four years, who also died childless. Henry Malone, who would have been next entitled to an estate for life under the will, also died before Lord Sunderlin, leaving his son Richard surviving, who then became entitled to a life interest in the estates, which he continued to enjoy until January, 1834, when he also died without issue, having previously by his will, dated in 1830, devised the estates to Alicia O'Connor and other parties, his right to do which was now disputed by the petitioner, who insisted that as the eldest legitimate son of Captain Richard Malone, and grandson of Sergeant Richard Malone, he was, upon the construction of the will of 1774, entitled to the property. For the respondents, it was insisted that in point of fact the petitioner, if a son of the late Captain Richard Malone, which they also disputed, was illegitimate, inasmuch as his father was a Protestant and his mother a Roman Catholic, and no valid marriage was ever executed between them. In reply to this allegation it was contended by the petitioner that although his father had three illegitimate children by his mother, that he subsequently became a Roman Catholic, and was married to her by the Rev. Patrick Smith in Townsend-street chapel, in this city, in the year 1801, and that he was subsequently born in Preston, in England, and thus, being legitimate, was entitled to the property in question. It appeared that the petitioner went to sea in early life, first in the merchant service, and for many years passed under the name of Taylor, and was for many years unaware of the litigation which had been going on in reference to the Malone estates. The sole question in the case was as to the identity and legitimacy of the petitioner, both of which were disputed.

The further hearing of the case was postponed.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Thursday, May 12.

Sadleir v. Wynne.

Mr. Hemphill applied on the part of the plaintiff for an order to be directed to the Paymaster of Civil Services, requiring him to produce on trial of the action between the parties a receipt which had been given to him for £100, the amount paid for the winning of a Queen's Plate by a horse which was claimed as the property of the plaintiff. The action which was in the list for trial, and had been instituted by Mr. James Sadleir, in order to recover a horse which he had left to be trained by Wynne, and which had been, as he alleged, entered by the latter in the name of a third party, and which won £100, the value of a Queen's Plate. According to one of the general orders of the court, a special order was required to produce any record deposited in the hands of the Paymaster of Civil Services.

The Court granted the order.

Goodman v. Wakefield.

Mr. Ryan moved on behalf of the plaintiff for liberty to annex interrogatories to the summons and plaint, to be answered by the defendant, in conformity with the Procedure Act of 1856. The action was brought for breach of contract, and Mr. Wakefield represented himself as acting on behalf of a Hotel Building Company, which issued a prospectus, couched in very glowing terms, dwelling upon the necessity of establishing handsome hotels in a county far famed for the beauties that the pen of Moore had immortalised. The plaintiff had an establishment on the Murrough of Wicklow which the plaintiff contracted to purchase for the company, and he stipulated that she was to be employed for six years at a salary of £40 and subsequently £50 a year, with maintenance and lodging for herself and family. After being thus employed for eighteen months the plaintiff was dismissed in February last, and for this she had brought the present action. The interrogatories were for the purpose of ascertaining whether any company had in reality been formed, and also as to the signing of the contract by the defendant.

The Court, having heard the proposed interrogatories read, made the order required.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

Sadleir v. Wynne.

The action in this case (a preliminary motion in which was heard the previous day) was brought for the alleged illegal conversion of a bay mare, the property of the plaintiff, and also for the recovery of £100, the value of the Queen's Plate won by the animal at the horse races, county Down, at the last autumn meeting. It was stated by counsel that in the month of March last the mare was sent to the stables of the defendant, where she was trained for racing. On the 15th October, 1858, the plaintiff received a letter from the defendant, stating that he had entered the mare, and that she had been beaten at one race, but that she had run second for the Selling Stakes. He also stated that a militia officer had offered £40 for the mare, that he wanted to run her for a garrison race, and that if she won he would give £20 more. The plaintiff said he would not take less than £60, and that he should receive the money before the animal was allowed to leave the stable. He subsequently discovered that the mare had been sent to the county Down, and entered for the Maze races in the name of a person named Cleary, where she won the Maze Plate, value for £100. He then went to Wynne, and demanded that the mare and the plate should be returned to him, and told him he believed there was no such person in question as the militia officer mentioned. The defence was, that the sale for £60 was binding on the plaintiff.

The jury found £163 19s. for the plaintiff on all the issues, being the amount of the plate, less the amount paid on entry for the race, and the sum agreed to be taken before the mare was entered for the Maze races.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Hemphill. Attorney—Mr. M. Sadleir. Counsel for defendant—Mr. Ball, Q.C. Attorney—Mr. J. Mara.

Leary v. Cronin.

This was an action by an old woman against her son-in-law, a small farmer, resident in the county Cork, for the recovery of a mare and cart. The defence was, that the plaintiff gave to the defendant the mare and cart.

The jury found for the defendant.

The Chief Justice said he wished there was some legislative power with respect to such petty cases to have them brought before the Assistant-Barrister. It was an outrage on all propriety to bring such cases before the superior courts.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Sidney and Mr. Collins. For the defendant, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Murphy.

Coulter v. Cassidy.

This was an action for assault and battery. The alleged assault took place in the coffee-room of the Provincial Hotel. The case was of an uninteresting character.

His lordship having charged the jury, they found for the plaintiff £5 damages.

Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. For the defendant, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. Curran, and Mr. Close.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Thursday, May 12.

Dixon v. Wills.

Mr. Blake, Q.C. (with Mr. Dillon), renewed an application made on the previous day in this case on the part of the Sheriff of the County Mayo, for an interpleader order. It appeared that he seized and sold certain goods belonging to, or supposed to belong to, the defendant, for a debt due to the plaintiff, and offered to pay the amount obtained by the sale to the plaintiff after deducting his fees. The plaintiff declined to consent to any reduction whatever, and refused to accept the money, after which the defendant's landlord came in and served the sheriff with notice, stating that there was a considerable sum due to him for rent, and that the goods sold belonged to him, and not to Mr. Wills. Counsel contended on this state of facts, that the court should grant an interpleader order.

Mr. Lynch, Q.C., with Mr. A. Graydon, for the landlord, submitted that no such order was ever made as an interpleader order between an execution creditor and a landlord; and insisted that the court should not by its interference protect the sheriff, who had acted illegally.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff in the execution, and argued that his client was entitled to the money in the sheriff's hands, as the landlord was late in coming forward, not having made any claim until after the goods were sold.

After a great deal of discussion, their lordships directed that the sheriff should pay over to the landlord a sum of £55, and lodge the balance in his hands (about £40) in court to abide the further decision of their lordships next term.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Harding v. Carry.

The arguments in this case, partly heard on a previous day, were resumed. It came before the court to show cause against a conditional order made by the plaintiff, that the verdict had for the defendant should be set aside, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff, pursuant to leave reserved by the court, or that a new trial should be granted, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the learned judge. The action was tried before the Chief Justice at the last King's County assizes, and was an ejectment on the title. The original title of the plaintiff was a lease for lives renewable for ever, vested in his father previous to 1795. In that year a marriage settlement was made, whereby the plaintiff's father was made tenant for life, with leasing power, which it was alleged could not empower him to grant the lease relied on by the defendant. This lease was made to the father of the defendant. At the trial the plaintiff proved a deed of appointment of 1835, pursuant to the power in the settlement, whereby the estates were vested in the present plaintiff, and a notice to quit. The case of the plaintiff was, that at the time of the making of the marriage settlement in 1795 his father was seised of the estates for lives renewable for ever, and that by the settlement he was made tenant for life, with remainder to his issue. He then proved the power of appointment vesting the title in himself, and that the lease relied on by the defendant was not such a one as his father could have made within the terms of that settlement. The defendant gave evidence to show a lease of 1826, for three lives, or thirty-one years, made to his father, and one of these lives was that of the defendant himself. The principal question on the trial was whether the settlement had been registered or not.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Ball, Q.C., and E. M. Kelly, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Lynch, Q.C., and Pallas for the defendant.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to the next term.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Thursday, May 12.

Edward M'Donnell v. Robert Murray.

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. A. Close), applied to the court on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant "should not set up the loss of promissory notes in the pleadings mentioned as a defence to his action, he (plaintiff) offering to indemnify him against the claims of any person." The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a merchant of the city of Dublin, against the defendant, as manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, to recover a sum of £350, being the value of seven notes of £50 each. He moved upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, for whom he appeared, that he lost the notes, and immediately upon the discovery of the loss caused his solicitor to serve notice upon the bank and its branches to stop payment. The motion was grounded upon the 90th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1856, which was to the effect that in actions founded upon a bill of exchange or other negociable instrument, it should be lawful for the Court to order that the loss of such instrument should not be set up, provided an indemnity were given to the satisfaction of the Court against the claims of any other person upon such negociable instrument.

Baron Greene asked whether the section could be held to be applicable to bank notes?

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., replied that he considered the notes as promissory notes, and negociable securities—upon the face of the note it purported to be a promissory note.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., said that he was prepared to resist the motion. The question was one of the most important that had been decided for years.

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., admitted that it was a case of first impression, but he conceived that it was plain, and relied upon his right to carry the motion. If parties chose to make such notes payable on demand, or payable to bearer, without endorsement, the holder of them who happened to lose them should not be deprived of his right to prevent the loss of them being set up as a defence if he gave an indemnity against other parties.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., said that the statute did not apply to such notes, and at any time during the next century they might be presented to the bank for payment.

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., stated, that when he got his brief he thought from the affidavits that it was a matter of course. It never occurred to him that the other side would argue the point; but if the court allowed the case to stand for a couple of hours, he would undertake to produce any authority upon the subject which might exist.

After some discussion it was arranged that the case should stand over until the first day of next Term.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Coatsworth v. Cuffe.

The action in this case was instituted for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff was a butcher, and the defendant a salesmaster. Cattle to the value of £57 10s. were purchased by the plaintiff at the defendant's concerns in Smithfield. It was alleged the defendant's servants refused to allow the cattle to be driven home unless they were paid for at once, which was subsequently done. The plaintiff stated that the custom of the trade was to give credit from the Thursday (the day of the purchase) to the following Wednesday, and that the defendant or his servants should not have insisted on the payment of the ready money. The defendant denied that such was the custom, save in cases where the party purchasing was known to the salesmaster, or made an agreement.

The case was but partially gone into, when it was settled by the withdrawal of a juror.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C. and Coates. For the defendant, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., and Mr. C. Kernan.

CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS—Thursday, May 12.

(Before Judge O'Brien.)

APPEAL.

Anderson v. Black.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Recorder, before whom a civil bill was brought by the Rev. Mr. Black, rector of Raheny, to recover from Mr. Anderson the price of a pony sold by him in his Bazaar. The Recorder made a decree for £9 15s. Mr. Anderson now appealed to Mr. Justice O'Brien and relied upon a set-off, resulting from dealing with Mr. Black, on foot of which he alleged he was his debtor.

Mr. J. A. Curran appeared for Mr. Black; Mr. O'Driscoll and Mr. Sydney for Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Curran objected to the set off, on the ground that as it had not been raised in the court below, it could not be relied upon in the superior court, and cited a case in which Judge Perrin made a ruling to that effect in a case the circumstances of which were in a great measure similar to the present.

Mr. Justice O'Brien ruled the point in favour of the defendant (Mr. Black), and affirmed the decree of the Recorder.

COURT OF PROBATE—May 13.

Judge Keatinge sat in the Nisi Prius Court yesterday, for the trial of will cases.

Carberry v. Healy.

This was a suit instituted by the executor of Michael Healy, deceased, who had been a farmer residing in the county Meath, to establish a certain paper writing as his will. Probate to the instrument propounded by the plaintiff was resisted by the brother of the deceased on the ground that it was not genuine. The property in dispute amounted to about £500, and was left to the widow of the deceased by the will alleged, which was executed on the 2nd September last. The deceased died on the 25th January following.

The jury found it was the last will and testament of Michael Healy.

Counsel for the plaintiff, D. Battersby, Q.C., Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and Mr. Hamill. For the defendant, Mr. Lynch, Q.C., Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Blackburne.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE, YESTERDAY.

Base Coin.—Anne Dignam was brought up in custody of police-constable 171 A, charged with uttering a base shilling, knowing it to be such. It appeared she went into the public-house of a man named M'Loughlin, in Deane-street, and offered the shilling in payment for some porter which she had purchased. The person in the shop, on examining the shilling discovered it to be spurious, and, when questioned, she stated she found it.

The magistrate decided on sending the case for trial.

Felony of Pigeons.—An individual named Edward Brady was sent to gaol for fourteen days for having two pigeons in the pockets of his pantaloons at a very early hour on yesterday morning on the Rathmines road. A sagacious policeman saw the prisoner walking down the road, having his pockets very much expanded. He investigated the cause, contrary to the wish of the prisoner, and brought the two birds to light. He failed to account for the possession, and the policeman coming to his own conclusion, arrested the prisoner.

Assault.—Patrick Jones, Robert Jones, and Michael Byrne, were charged by police constable 51 E, with violently assaulting him and rescuing a prisoner whom he was conveying to the station-house. The constable stated the prisoners struck him and kicked him repeatedly. The charge was sustained and the prisoners were fined £1 each.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A horse-breaker, named Kearney, was brought up in custody charged with having, while intoxicated, acted in a disorderly manner in the Linen-hall Barracks. It appeared the prisoner drove furiously on a hackney car into the barrack-yard and acted in an offensive manner to an officer of the Dublin Artillery, who had been drilling some men. The officer gave him into custody of the police. He was bailed out and was to appear before the bench the next morning, which he failed to do. A warrant was issued for his apprehension and he was again arrested and brought before the bench yesterday. The accused made an abject apology to the officer and stated he was very drunk, when he committed the offence. The gentleman did not press the charge and the prisoner was discharged.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Charge of Robbery.—Three men, named respectively, Walsh, Geraghty, and Reilly, were brought up in custody of Sergeant Daly, 9 G, and Constable Hogan, 17 G, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of several sacks of oats, value £9, the property of the Messrs. Jameson, distillers. It appeared from the evidence of a man named Gaynor, in the employment of the Messrs. Jameson that a large quantity of oats was stored on his employer's premises in Gloucester-street, from which they were removed when required to the other premises in Bow-street. The prisoners Walsh and Geraghty were employed as carriers for the Messrs. Jaimeson, and the allegation against them is, that they took the oats without authority from the stores. Gaynor subsequently saw the oats on a cart in Poolbeg-street, which was driven by the man Kelly. He asked him where he was going with the oats, but Kelly made no reply.

The case was remanded for further investigation. The prisoner Kelly was admitted to bail, the evidence being very slight against him, it having appeared that he was only employed to carry the oats for other persons.

The War and the Newspapers.—Both the Piedmontese and the French Governments have decided that no correspondents of newspapers will be allowed to follow the operations of the allied armies.

Dublin Markets.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Provisions.—At Spitalfields market the prices were—Flitch bacon, 55s. to 58s.; middles, 60s. to 63s.; short hams, 45s. to 54s.; long ditto, 70s. to 76s.; bladder lard, 62s. to 63s. per cwt.

St Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market.—Bacon, 58s. 0d. to 62s.; hams, 45s. to 50s. 0d.; cheeks, 37s. 4d. to 42s. per cwt. Oats, 12s. 0d. to 15s. per barrel. Cool Butter, 10d. to 12d. per lb. Firkins, 84s. to 100s. per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Rabbits, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green.—Eggs—Hens, 5s. 2d.; Ducks, 6s. 2d. per 124 (wholesale). Hens, 6s. 0d.; Ducks, 7s. 4d. per ditto (retail). Cool Butter, 7½d. to 12d. per lb. Firkins, 70s. to 100s. per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street.—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s.; second ditto, 100s.; third ditto, 94s. per cwt.; cool butter, 10d. to 12d. per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday.—At our cattle market there was a large attendance of sellers, with lower prices for almost everything. Beef, in sink, 48s., 56s. to 58s. per cwt.; mutton, in fleece, 7d., to 8d.; shorn, 6d. to 7d.; veal, 9d. per lb. in sink; lambs, 18s. to 28s. each. A considerable number of calves, cows, and young stock at the usual stands. A good attendance of pigs—prices, 46s. to 48s.; top, 50s. per cwt.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—The supply of beef was large for the season. Reports of English markets being again lower, the trade ruled heavy, and we had to submit to a decline of 20s. to 25s. a head for best descriptions of cattle—inferior almost unsaleable; a good many of both classes turned out unsold. Sheep met a fair sale at about last week's rates. A good demand for lambs. Beef, 45s. to 58s. per cwt.; mutton, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; Shorelings, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.; lambs, 22s. to 28s.; veal, 9d. to 9½d. per lb.

Potatoes—2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Hay—3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.; straw, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 7½d.; second do., 6½d.; third do., 6d. per 4lbs.

Wool—Wool still difficult to quote. A few new small parcels in, for which it is said 17s. to 18s. per stone has been had again, and that skin is only from 16s. to 17s.

Whitehaven Colliery Office.—Price of Whitehaven Coal, week ending Thursday, 12th May, 14s. per ton. At Dublin market eight Whitehaven vessels, and two at Kingstown.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Friday, May 13.

There was a very slow market at our Corn Exchange to-day. Wheat of all qualities must be noted 6d. to 1s. lower than on Tuesday. Oats barely supported that day's currency. Barley being scarce and wanted, was fully as dear. There was an improved demand for Indian corn at our last quotations.

White Wheat	30s 0d to 32s 0d	Oats, black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley	17s 0d to 20s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Oats, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn,	
Oats	14s 0d to 16s 6d	per 480lb.	30s 0d to 34s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

				From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
438	Wheat, per barrel		20 stone	27 0	33 0	30 0
1059	Oats	do.	14 stone	14 0	17 0	16 0
285	Barley	do.	16 stone	18 0	20 0	19 8
—	Bere	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Rape	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
392½	Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone	15 6	15 9	15 8

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

Irish Railway Returns.

Relative Return of Traffic for the following Railways, for each week of the past and present years:—

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Belfast and Ballymena, 7th inst.	1212	0	0	1168	0	0
Dublin & Belfast Junc. 8th inst.	1195	0	0	1143	0	0
Dublin and Drogheda, 8th inst.	1717	0	0	1500	0	0
Dublin & Kingstown, 7th inst.	1390	0	0	1171	0	0
Dublin and Wicklow, 7th inst.	698	0	0	579	0	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, 8th inst.	681	0	0	451	0	0
Gt. South. & Western, 7th inst.	8502	0	0	7230	0	0
Irish South Eastern, 7th inst.	405	0	0	281	0	0
Killarney Junction, 7th inst.	368	0	0	357	0	0
Limerick and Foynes, 7th inst.	159	0	0	137	0	0
Midland Gt. Western, 8th inst.	4809	0	0	4300	0	0
Newry, W. Point, & Rostr., 1st inst.	52	0	0	54	0	0
Ulster, 8th inst.	1729	0	0	1511	0	0
Waterford & Limerick, 7th inst.	1522	0	0	1285	0	0

Fall in the Price of Bread.—On Wednesday many of the bakers in London exhibited in their windows the words "Down again," and reduced the prices of their bread. The cheap bakers in the poorer localities, who sell chiefly for ready money, are now selling the 4lb. loaf at 6d. and 7d.; and the high-priced bakers, who give credit, at 7d. and 8d. the 4lb. loaf. The corn-chandlers are selling flour at 2s. and 2s. 4d. the stone.

Cork a Packet Station.—At the meeting of the Harbour Board on Tuesday the commissioners, on the application of Captain Seymour, handsomely remitted the port dues on the City of Manchester and Vigo Transatlantic steamers, for which his firm are agents, and which recently sailed from this port for New York. The City of Washington will arrive in this port on the 16th instant, Monday next; the City of Manchester on the 18th, on her return voyage, and the City of Baltimore, now in port, leaves this morning.—*Cork Reporter*.

Death of Dr. William Burns, of Kilsyth.—We regret to announce the death of this venerable minister, which took place on Sabbath morning last, at five o'clock. He was eighty-one years of age. He was one of a large family, four of whom were ministers of the Gospel—the late Mr. Burns, of Brechin, himself, Dr. George Burns, minister of the Free Church at Corstorphine, and Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto, formerly of Paisley. He was ordained in 1800, and settled in Kilsyth in 1820. He has left several sons—the Rev. Wm. Burns, missionary in China; the Rev. Islay Burns, of Dundee; and Mr. Walter Burns, bookseller, of Newry. He has left some valuable MSS. on the famous Kilsyth Revival.—*Banner of Ulster*.

Accident at St. James's Hall, London.—On Wednesday morning an accident which created considerable alarm, and might have been attended with serious consequences, took place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, at the anniversary meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the platform was crowded, when just as the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, the secretary, had concluded reading the report, the railing in front of the platform gave way, owing to the pressure from behind, and several gentlemen were precipitated head foremost on to the floor of the hall. Fortunately, although several ladies were in the immediate vicinity, no one was under the spot. Mr. Beaumont, of Nottingham, who was standing in the front row, was, however, thrown very heavily to the ground, and severely bruised. Several other gentlemen were also precipitated into the body of the hall, but beyond a severe shaking sustained no serious inconvenience.

The *Pays* states the depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are for the purpose of filling the military stores in Lombardy. They are literally stripping the Piedmontese provinces of grain, hay, provisions, and of every-thing they can carry off, and according to the French journals they do this with the greatest rigour and cruelty.

BIRTHS.

Biddle—March 22, at Mynpoorie, East Indies, the wife of Thomas J. Biddle, Esq., H.M.'s 18th (the King's) Regiment, of a son, stillborn.

Brown—May 8, at 5, Mansfield-place, Glasgow, the wife of Captain D. P. Brown, of the 7th Hussars, of a daughter.

Brown—On the 11th instant, at 3, Belgrave-square, Rathmines, the wife of James Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

Day—On the 11th instant, at Ballymoate House, Tuam, the wife of William Marshall Day, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

Egerton—On the 10th instant, at 35, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, of a son.

Gossett—On the 15th March, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, the wife of Captain W. Driscoll Gossett, Treasurer of British Columbia, of a daughter.

Grant—At Kilmurry, county Cork, the wife of Thomas St. John Grant, Esq., J.P., D.L., of a son.

Hanbury—On the 7th instant, at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, the wife of Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

Hobson—On the 16th March, at Lima, South America, the wife of R. Hobson, native of Dublin, of a daughter.

Hopkins—On the 7th instant, at Pembroke, South Wales, the wife of Captain F. Powel Hopkins, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, of a son.

Ross—May 11, at Bangor, county Down, the wife of Major Ross, Royal Tyrone Fusiliers, of a son.

Shaw—On the 12th instant, at the Lodge, Celbridge, the wife of Giles Shaw, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Corringham and Emerson—On the 4th instant, at All Saints' Church, Hastings, by the Rev. E. Snepp, Robert Ward Corringham, of Gringley, Notts, to Susanna, Isabella, third daughter of the late Alexander Lyon Emerson, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Forces, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, &c., and formerly of West Bedford House, Notts.

Cahusac and Walker—On the 10th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, by the Rev. Harvey W. Brooks, incumbent of St. Stephen's, Paddington, Basil B. Cahusac, of Maida-hill, to Marian, daughter of the late R. C. Walker, Esq., M.D., of the 3d Light Dragoons.

Hamilton and Warren—May 10, by the Rev. Robert Warren, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Thomas R. Hamilton, Chaplain of H. M.'s ship Nile, to Mary, daughter of John B. Warren, Esq., of Warren's Grove.

Sandiford and Somerset—On the 10th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, Henry Ayshford Sandiford Esq., of Waltham House, Essex, to Emily Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset.

DEATHS.

Blair—March 28, at Cawnpore, East Indies, Captain Robert Blair, 2d Dragoon Guards, eldest son of William Blair, Esq., of Avontoun.

Castlestuart, May 4, at Killiney, the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, aged 73.

Falls—May 12, at 7, Lower Dominick-street, Henry, youngest son of Henry Falls, Esq., aged two-and-a-half years.

Holmes—May 11, at Upper Leeson-street, Mrs. Esther Holmes.

M'Keever—On the morning of May 12, at her residence, Talbot-street, Frances, the beloved wife of Mr. Patrick M'Keever. She has left a large young family to deplore her loss. She possessed qualities of a high order as a wife, a mother, and a friend, and her loss will be long felt by a large circle of friends, by whom she is sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Reed—On the 31st Dec., 1858, at sea, off Vancouver's Island, on board H.M.S. Ganges, John Vaughan Carden Reed, 1st Lieut. Royal Marine L.I., third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Reed, 62nd Regiment, aged 29.

Rickets—May 8, at the Elms, Cheltenham, the Dowager Lady Rickets, relict of the late Admiral Sir Robert T. Rickets, Bart., aged 73.

Towers—On the 9th inst., at Trandragee, John Towers, Esq., late of the Inland Revenue Department, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Tindal—On the 10th inst., at her residence, 2, Kingston-square, Bath, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Tindal, Esq., father of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal, aged 84.

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For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	0	0	Yearly	£1	10	0
Half-yearly	1	0	0	Half-yearly	0	15	0
Quarterly	0	10	0	Quarterly	0	7	6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Laurence E. Knox.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Tonson, Saturday, May 14th, 1859.

Laurence E Knox
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